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MALNUTRITION.¹

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Malnutrition is a condition of undernourishment or underweight. It is seen in boys and girls at any period after infancy or in childhood. It is an important condition, very often neglected, and when neglected may lead to serious consequences. It may lay the foundation for poor physical development or ill health in adult life, or may lead to some serious disease like tuberculosis.

How to Recognize Malnutrition.

Children suffering from malnutrition are not only much below normal weight for height but they gain much more slowly than they should. At the ages of 6 to 10 years, when a healthy child gains 4 or 5 pounds a year, they may gain only 1 or 2 pounds, or even none at all; from 12 to 16 years, when healthy children should gain from 6 to 10 pounds a year, they may gain only 2 or 3 pounds.

Children with malnutrition do not all behave the same way. Some are pale, dull, and listless, with dark rings under the eyes, tire easily, and have no ambition for work or play; their work in school is often so poor that they must frequently repeat their grades. Others are nervous and fretful, hard to please and hard to manage; they eat and sleep badly. Still others are overambitious, constantly active, restless; they find it difficult to concentrate.

Why Malnutrition Develops.

Children get into a condition of malnutrition because their growth is not watched. To grow in height and gain regularly in weight is just as much a sign of health in a boy or girl of 9 or 10 as in a baby. Mothers have learned to weigh their babies; they must also learn that it is just as important to weigh their older boys and girls. When children do not grow or gain regularly in weight, something is wrong. If these boys and girls were weighed regularly every month, this condition of malnutrition would be discovered early and not allowed to go on to serious consequences.

¹ Adaptation of an article originally prepared for the Child Hygiene Section of the United States Public Health Service by Senior Surgeon (R) L. Emmett Holt.

The causes of malnutrition are in most cases not difficult to find. Among the most important are:

1. The child does not get sufficient food.
2. He does not get the right kind of food. He spoils his appetite for simple foods needed for growth, such as milk, cereals, vegetables, etc., by excessive indulgence in candy, sweets, pastry, and other indigestible food.
3. He eats irregularly, between meals, spoiling his digestion by cakes and trash.
4. He bolts his food, never taking time enough at meals to chew his food properly, but washes it down with water.
5. He drinks tea and coffee instead of milk and water.
6. He does not get enough sleep; at 10 or 11 years he does not get to bed until 10 o'clock or after, when he should be in bed at 8 o'clock, and sleep with windows wide open.
7. He suffers from habitual constipation.
8. He gets too much stimulation and emotional excitement—motion pictures and other evening entertainments.
9. He plays too hard—too many hours or in too active and intense a manner.
10. He is overworked in school or out; sometimes he has too many extra lessons or classes outside school hours.
11. Malnutrition may also be caused or aggravated by such things as decayed teeth, enlarged or diseased tonsils or adenoids, and it may be the beginning of some serious disease.
12. In places where malaria or hookworm is present, malnutrition is often the result of these infections.

Malnutrition Should be Treated.

Unless the condition is recognized early and measures are taken to correct it, the effects of malnutrition in childhood may last to adult life. It may show itself as prolonged ill health and feeble resistance to disease; the individual may grow up undersized and underweight, not strong enough to do the average work of a man or woman.

How common the condition of malnutrition is may be shown by the result of the selective draft, where nearly 1 man in 3 of the young men examined was rejected as unfit for active military service. Of those rejected, 40,000 were found unfit because of developmental defects, such as deficient height, weight, chest measurement, or muscular development.

Careful investigations which have been made show that fully 20 per cent of the children in our schools are at present suffering from malnutrition. Is your child one of this number?

What to Do.

In order to prevent malnutrition, or at least to recognize it before serious consequences have followed, the most important thing is, *watch the child's weight!* In the case of older children this can best be done in school, where monthly weights of all children should be taken and recorded, and special attention to those who do not make a normal gain should be given by the parents, teacher, or school

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nurse or doctor if there is one. It is essential that every child of school age should receive a full medical examination once a year.

A child who is suffering from malnutrition—that is, one who is much below normal weight or one who is steadily losing weight or one who is not making a normal gain—should at once be taken to a physician and examined to see if any disease is developing. In the case of children residing in areas in which malaria or hookworm prevails, the physician should search for the presence of the parasites of these and similar diseases. The child's whole daily life should be carefully gone into to see which of the rules of health he is violating and whether this pertains to his food, his habits of eating, his hours of play, of school work, or of sleep.

Malnutrition is cured by correcting the habits or removing the causes already mentioned upon which it depends. Often it is a matter of enforcing discipline in the home.

Is your child suffering from malnutrition? Compare his weight with the standard which is given on pages 929 and 930.

Some Hints on Feeding Children.

In dealing with malnutrition the following suggestions regarding children's diet may be helpful:

A DIETARY FOR INFANTS.

During early infancy the diet should consist wholly of milk; and since no perfect substitute for mother's milk is known, mothers should always nurse their babies at the breast, unless otherwise advised by a competent physician.

When the baby is from 3 to 5 months old he should be given orange juice. Beginning with a teaspoonful given one hour before the second feeding or nursing time in the earlier months, the amount should be increased until at 6 months of age he is taking two to three tablespoonfuls. Also about the fourth or fifth month, if bottle fed, his milk may be diluted with barley or oatmeal water.

At about 8 months of age he may take cereal gruel, and after he is 9 months old he may be given beef juice and beef tea.

At 10 months he may have crackers, toast, zwieback, strained cereal, and broth made from chicken, beef, or mutton. A month later he may be given strained soup made with fresh vegetables.

Weaning.—As a rule, breast-fed infants should not be weaned until after the tenth month, except on the advice of a competent physician. It is better to continue breast feeding during hot summer time and defer weaning until cooler weather. During the period of weaning, and later, cow's milk should be the principal article of the baby's diet.

At about the fifteenth or sixteenth month, unstrained cereal, potatoes (baked and mashed), cooked fruit, scraped meat, and vegetables (well cooked and mashed) may be added to the baby's diet.

Simple desserts, but slightly sweetened, such as cornstarch, blanc mange, custard, plain rice pudding, and junket, may be given at 18 months.

When the child is between 2 and 3 years of age finely chopped rare beef, chicken, lamb chops, broiled or boiled fish may be given, but in general meat should be given very sparingly to small children during the hot weather. An egg should not be given oftener than once or twice a week.

THE FEEDING OF OLDER CHILDREN.

In considering the diet of older children it must be remembered that food not only supplies the materials essential for growth and the replacing of tissues used up by bodily activities, but also it is the source of body heat and energy. To supply these necessities, the diet should contain fat, carbohydrates, protein, salts, water, and certain intangible food substances known as "vitamines."

The fats are necessary for nutrition and are most readily converted into heat and energy. In addition to cow's milk and cream and butter, the following food substances are rich in fat: Cottonseed oil, peanut butter, oleomargarine, olive oil, and bacon.

The carbohydrates comprise a large proportion of the heat and energy-producing substances in the diet. These are derived from food substances containing sugar and starches, such as the cereals, various forms of breakfast food, potatoes, rice, macaroni, spaghetti, and bread.

The protein substances are necessary for building new tissues and are of both animal and vegetable origin. The foodstuffs rich in protein are lean meat, eggs, chicken, fish, and milk and cheese, and among vegetables, beans and peas.

The salts are necessary for the growing skeleton. These are supplied by milk and are present in meat and eggs, and especially in green vegetables and fruits.

Vitamines.—It is now known that a diet composed only of meat, potatoes, bread, and cereals does not promote the best growth and development of children. Such a diet should be supplemented by an abundance of milk, butter, and the green leafy vegetables, such as spinach, kale, lettuce, Swiss chard, onions, cress, and beet and turnip tops. These articles of food are rich in the growth-stimulating "vitamines." Growing children should partake of them freely.

The diet of the child must be arranged with regard to his age and his ability to digest certain articles of food.

The following foods have been recommended for a child from 2 to 4 years of age.

Milk.

This is the principal article of diet.

Fruits.

Baked apples.
Stewed prunes.
Apple sauce.
Stewed peaches.

Oranges.
Baked pears.
Stewed pears.

Cereals.

Oatmeal.
Cracked wheat.
Samp.

Farina.
Hominy, and other cooked breakfast cereals.

White vegetables.

Potato (baked).
Rice.

Macaroni.
Spaghetti.

Green vegetables.

String beans.
Asparagus.
Lettuce.
Celery (stewed).
Carrots.

Spinach.
Beet greens.
Green peas.
Beets.
Swiss chard.

Bread.

Stale bread (white, whole wheat, graham, oatmeal, rye, or corn) with butter, crackers.

Desserts.

Junket.
Custard.
Tapioca cream.
Apple tapioca.
Prune whip.
Cooked fruit.

Simple jelly.
Sago.
Cornstarch pudding.
Rice pudding (without raisins).
Bread pudding (without raisins).
Ice cream.

Protein foods.

Eggs (soft-boiled or coddled).
Fresh fish (boiled).
Roast chicken.
Boiled chicken.

Mutton.
Steak.
Lamb (roast or chop).
Roast beef.

Soups.

Beef.
Creamed vegetable.
Mutton.

Vegetable.
Chicken.

Fats.

Butter.
Oleomargarine.¹

Peanut butter.
Olive oil.

¹ Because of its content of growth-promoting vitamins, butter is to be preferred to oleomargarine as a food for growing children.

For older children up to 12 years of age the following articles of diet have been recommended:

Milk.	Beefsteak.
Mutton, chicken, beef broth.	Roast lamb and mutton.
Bouillon.	Boiled mutton.
Milk soups.	Roast beef.
Soft-boiled eggs.	Roast chicken.
Dropped eggs.	Summer squash.
Scrambled eggs.	Winter squash and pumpkin.
Broiled chicken.	Celery, tomatoes, beets.
Minced meat.	Carrots, lettuce, onions, and green corn.
Turkey.	Parsnips.
Sweetbreads.	Cocoa.
Boiled and broiled fish.	Bread pudding.
White bread.	Rice pudding.
French bread.	Tapioca.
Whole wheat and graham bread.	Sago.
Corn cake.	Blanc mange.
Plain crackers.	Ice cream.
Milk toast.	Baked apples.
Oatmeal, farina, rice, hominy, and all the other cooked breakfast cereals.	Stewed prunes.
Cracked wheat.	Stewed figs.
Shredded wheat biscuit.	Raw apples.
Baked, mashed, boiled potato.	Figs.
Stewed potato.	Apple sauce.
Plain macaroni and spaghetti.	Pears and peaches.
Bacon.	Grapes and oranges.
Raw and steamed oysters.	Grape fruit.
Butter.	Bananas.
Common cheese.	Strawberries.
Shell, lima, and string beans.	Raspberries.
Asparagus, spinach, beet greens.	Blueberries.
Peas.	Blackberries.
Plain omelet.	Junket.
Lamb and mutton chops.	Baked custard.
	Cornstarch pudding.

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Height and Weight Table for Boys.**ABOUT WHAT A BOY SHOULD GAIN EACH MONTH.**

Age:	Ounces.						Age:	Ounces.					
	5 to 8.....	6.....	7.....	8.....	9.....	10.....		12 to 16.....	16 to 18.....	16.....	17.....	18.....	
8 to 12.....	8.....	8.....	8.....	8.....	8.....	8.....	16.....	18.....	8.....	8.....	8.....	8.....	
39.....	35	36	37										
40.....	37	38	39										
41.....	39	40	41										
42.....	41	42	43	44									
43.....	43	44	45	46									
44.....	45	46	46	47									
45.....	47	47	48	48	49								
46.....	48	49	50	50	51								
47.....	51	52	52	53	54								
48.....	53	54	55	55	56	57							
49.....	55	56	57	58	58	59							
50.....	58	59	60	60	61	62							
51.....	60	61	62	63	64	65							
52.....	62	63	64	65	67	68							
53.....	66	67	68	69	70	71							
54.....	69	70	71	72	73	74							
55.....		73	74	75	76	77	78						
56.....		77	78	79	80	81	82						
57.....			81	82	83	84	85	86					
58.....			84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91			
59.....			87	88	89	90	92	94	96	97			
60.....			91	92	93	94	97	99	101	102			
61.....				95	97	99	102	104	105	108	110		
62.....					100	102	104	103	103	111	113	116	
63.....						105	107	109	111	114	115	117	
64.....							113	115	117	118	119	120	
65.....								120	122	123	124	125	
66.....									125	126	127	128	
67.....									130	131	132	133	
68.....										134	135	137	
69.....										138	139	140	
70.....											142	144	
71.....											147	149	
72.....											152	154	
73.....											157	159	
74.....											162	164	
75.....											169	170	
76.....											174	175	
											176	177	

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Height and Weight Table for Girls.**ABOUT WHAT A GIRL SHOULD GAIN EACH MONTH.**

Age:	Ounces.						Age:	Ounces.					
	5 to 8.			8 to 11.				14 to 16.			16 to 18.		
	5 to 8.	8	12	8	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	8	
39.....	34	35	36										
40.....	36	37	38										
41.....	38	39	40										
42.....	40	41	42	43									
43.....	42	42	43	44									
44.....	44	45	45	46									
45.....	46	47	47	48	49								
46.....	48	48	49	50	51								
47.....	49	50	51	52	53								
48.....	51	52	53	54	55	56							
49.....	53	54	55	56	57	58							
50.....	56	57	58	59	60	61							
51.....	59	60	61	62	63	64							
52.....	62	63	64	65	66	67							
53.....	66	67	68	68	69	70							
54.....	68	69	70	71	72	73							
55.....	72	73	74	75	76	77							
56.....	76	77	78	79	80	81							
57.....	81	82	83	84	85	86							
58.....	85	86	87	88	89	90	91						
59.....	89	90	91	93	94	95	96	98					
60.....		94	95	97	99	100	102	104	106	108	109	111	103
61.....		99	101	102	104	106	108	110	112	113	114	115	
62.....		104	106	107	109	111	112	113	115	117	118	119	
63.....		109	111	112	113	115	117	118	119	120	121	122	
64.....			115	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	
65.....			117	119	120	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	
66.....			119	121	122	124	126	127	128	129	130		
67.....						126	128	130	132	133	134		
68.....						129	131	133	135	136	137		
69.....								134	136	138	139	140	
70.....								138	140	142	143	144	
71.....								145	147	148	149		
72.....													

Weights and measures should be taken without shoes and in only the usual indoor clothes.
[Table copyright by Child Health Organization.]

A GUIDE TO THE PROPER RAT-PROOFING OF BUILDINGS.

By C. E. HAUER, Chief Sanitary Inspector, United States Public Health Service.

Since bubonic plague is primarily a disease of rodents, and only secondarily a human infection, the destruction of the rodent population, as far as possible, is a measure of first importance in any plague-eradicative campaign. This measure is usually carried out in three ways; namely, intensive trapping, poisoning, and rat-proofing of all buildings. The first two measures are most important in the early part of a campaign, and by these means thousands of rodents may be quickly destroyed. Yet, only temporary results can be expected from these two methods. On the other hand, the slower process of rat-proofing gives more lasting results. However, it must be remembered that no community as yet has ever been freed of rodents by any measure or combination of measures, and the most that can be expected is to keep the rodent population at an irreducible minimum.

The first step to be taken in a community is, of course, the passage of a rat-proofing ordinance; then, intelligent supervision of all work

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by a man familiar with the habits of rats and possessing a thorough knowledge of the construction work which should be instituted. A properly drawn rat-proofing ordinance contains many details which must be minutely followed in order to build out the rats effectively and permanently. Experience has shown that contractors not familiar with the reasons for these details will invariably regard them as trivial or even foolish and, consequently, neglect to carry them out. A number of years' experience in rat-proofing work has impressed me with the disadvantages, ineffectiveness, and financial losses resulting from improperly supervised and a cheap grade of rat-proofing. Aside from building out rats and the improvement of the sanitary conditions, rat-proofing, well done, is always a good investment and will enhance the value and appearance of any property. With these facts in mind, the following information and the accompanying figures are submitted to afford possible assistance to those who may engage in such work, and as supplementary data to rat-proofing ordinances.

For rat-proofing purposes it is best to divide all buildings into two main divisions according to their uses: Class A and Class B. Class A includes food depots and all buildings where foodstuffs are stored, handled, or prepared. Class B includes residences and all other buildings not in Class A.

Class A Buildings.

Class A buildings may be further divided for convenience into the following classes:

1. Frame Buildings:
 - a. With little or no elevation.
 - b. With good elevation.
 - c. Buildings used in part as Class A and part as Class B.
2. Brick, Concrete, Hollow Tile, Cement Block Construction.
3. Freight Depots.
4. Wharves and Docks.

1. FRAME BUILDINGS.

(a) The most effective way to treat this class of building is to install a concrete floor properly protected by an area wall. Figure 1 shows a section of a building of this type with the weatherboarding removed for a short distance, exposing the studding and the double-wall space, which, coupled with the dark area under the building, offers very good rat harborage. In Figure 1, A indicates the open space between the floor joists, which gives rats access to double walls; B shows rat cuts in interior walls at the floor line, the usual place of entrance from beneath the building. The extremely low elevation of most buildings of this type prevents dogs and other natural enemies of the rat from going beneath the buildings and, with the

absence of light, offers the rodents fine harborage, as is evidenced by the number of burrows found when floors are removed preparatory to rat-proofing.

Buildings of one or two stories in height can be worked by shoring or bracing along one side, as shown in Figure 2; 2 by 6's are very suitable for this work. Having securely fastened the shores (E, Fig. 2), the weatherboarding and inside wall covering are removed for a distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the sidewalk. The wood floor is then removed, as are the floor joists. Having determined the height of the finished concrete floor, the studding is cut off and the sill raised so that the distance from the bottom of the raised sill to the top of the finished concrete floor is at least 12 inches. This is shown at B, Figure 2; A shows the appearance of sill, floor joists,

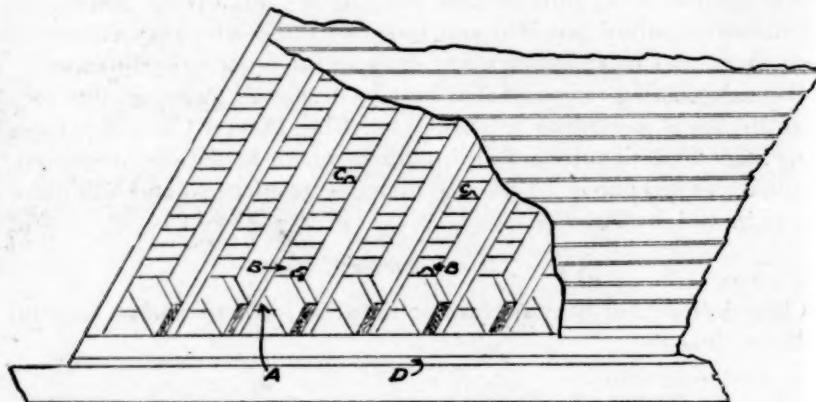


FIG. 1.

and studding when exposed by the removal of the weatherboarding and before the studs are cut off.

When the sill has been raised along the entire side and securely fastened to the studs, work can be started on the area wall. (It might be well to mention here that in localities where the buildings are subject to great wind pressure, bolts embedded in the area wall and passing through the sill will add materially to the strength and stability of the structure.) The trench for the area wall should be excavated immediately below the sill to a depth of at least 2 feet below the surface of the surrounding soil. The wall should be constructed of concrete or brick at least 4 inches thick (preferably 6) and must fit closely under the sill as shown at C, Figure 2. When a wall has set sufficiently to bear the weight of the building, the shores are removed and the inside and outside wall covering is replaced to close tightly the double space above the sill. Each of the other sides of the building is treated in the same manner. At doorways,

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the area wall, of course, need only be brought to the floor level. A very important point to remember in rat-proofing any structure by concrete floor and area wall is to get a tight seal between the floor and the wall. Never under any circumstances let a sill or a portion of a sill remain to be buried in the concrete floor. This sill will rot out in time and leave openings leading under the floor, which rodents will not overlook. To avoid this condition is one of the main

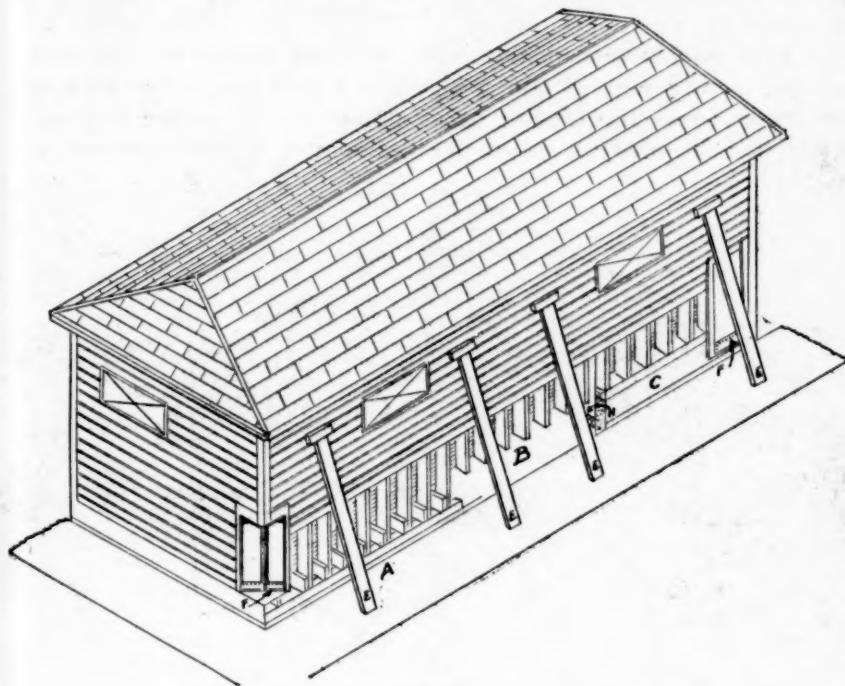


FIG. 2.

reasons for cutting off the studding and bringing the sill above the floor level.

The concrete floor, D, Figure 3, should be at least 3 inches thick, with a topping or finish of cement at least 1 inch in thickness. The correct mixture for the floor and area wall should not be weaker than 1 part cement, $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts sharp sand, and 5 parts gravel or broken rock. Where cinders are used as an aggregate, the cement content should be increased. The finishing coat should be 1 part cement and 1 part sharp sand.

The concrete floor eliminates the rat harborages beneath the building, and the area wall serves the threefold purpose of (1) providing the foundation for the structure, (2) protecting against ingress of rodents beneath the floor, and (3) preventing rodents from entering the double walls along the floor line (the usual point of

entrance) if the concrete wall is carried 12 inches above the concrete floor.

As a further protection to double walls, all parts of such walls against which goods are to be piled or shelves built, should be covered with galvanized sheet metal or wire of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh. This prevents rodents from entering the double walls above the area wall protection, as at C, Figure 1. The ideal covering for interior walls when studded is the ornamental steel, which can be bought in a variety of designs.

A good plan in food depots is to construct within the rat-proof building a wire cage of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh, in which foodstuffs (such as rice, flour, feed, etc.) offering great attraction to rats can be kept. While it is possible to rat-proof a building, it should be borne in

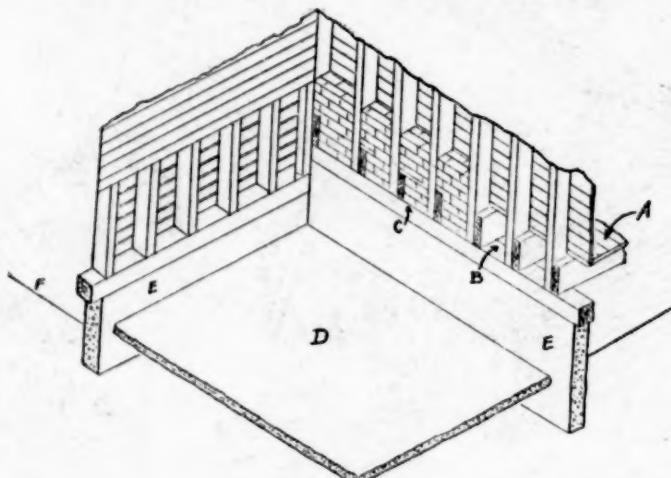


FIG. 3

mind that no amount of rat-proofing will keep rodents from entering the open doors and harboring in the stock. The first infected rodent trapped in a plague campaign in a southern city came from a building of concrete construction throughout. On examination it was found that in addition to doors having been left open after dark, a number of small cellar windows, opening at or near the ground level, were unscreened.

Goods should be piled at least 1 foot from the walls and should have as many passageways as is possible between piles.

Where a building has two floors, the ceiling on the ground floor should be removed, or, where this is impracticable, the floor margin of the second story should be flashed with a continuous sheet of galvanized metal to prevent rats from entering the ceiling. This flashing should extend 6 inches up on the wall and the same distance

out on the floor and should be fastened with nails spaced an inch apart. All outside doors should be covered along the bottom with a strip of galvanized metal at least 6 inches wide (Fig. 2, F).

(b) Where city ordinances do not prohibit wood flooring in food depots, the building, if elevated at least 2 feet, can be rat-proofed in the following manner:

Remove all weatherboarding around the entire building to a height of 2 feet. Fill in the space above the sill with brick laid in cement mortar to a height of 1 foot above the floor level, as shown at B, Figure 4. All double partition walls within the buildings should be treated in like manner. Cover the entire floor area with 18-gauge

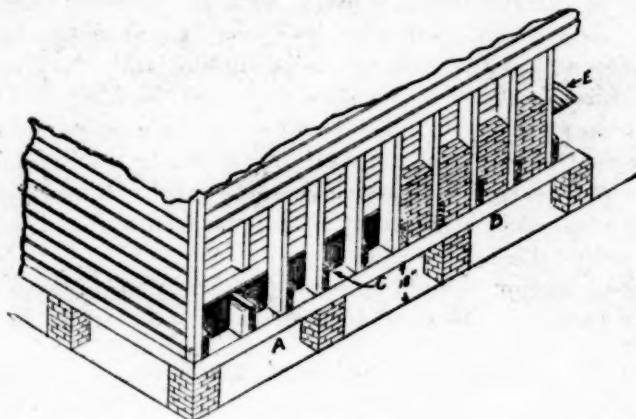


FIG. 4.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh galvanized wire. Cover the wired area with another tongue and groove floor at least 2 inches thick.

The ground area under buildings should be kept free from boxes, rubbish, and other rat-harboring material. It is a good plan to wire between the piers of the buildings with wire of coarse mesh to prevent material from being placed beneath.

Doors, walls, etc., should be treated as specified in the foregoing section (a).

This form of rat-proofing at best should only be considered a temporary expedient and, all factors considered, is really more costly than concrete. In figuring the cost it should be remembered that inasmuch as the sills in a building of this class are 2 or more feet above the ground, the cost of stud cutting is eliminated in case the building is paved. In fact, the only real saving with this form of rat-proofing is in cases where the fill required for concreting the building is more than 4 feet. It should not be installed in buildings where vinegars and other acids are handled, as the liquid may get through the joints in the floor and attack the wire.

(c) In buildings used partly as Class A and partly as Class B, and where it is desired to keep the wood floor in a portion of the building, that portion to be paved should be treated as described in section (a), with the exception of the wall separating the wood and concrete floor. This wall requires special attention. Referring to Figure 3 it will be noted that on three sides of the building the highest floor level is the concrete floor, while on the fourth side the high floor is the wood floor next to the paved area. In order to prevent rodents from gaining access to the food depot from the Class B portion of building, it is necessary to bring the wall on this side 1 foot above the wood floor (A, Fig. 3). Where the floor joists of the Class B portion run parallel to the division wall, the studding can be cut off to the proper height, but where the joists are at right angles, as shown in Figure 3, it is impracticable to cut the studs, and the space should be filled as shown. A shows the wood floor in the Class B portion; B shows the open space between the floor joists before filling; C shows the brick fill between the studding and around the floor joists, extending 1 foot above the floor level of the wood floor, A. The concrete floor is shown at D and the area wall at E, extending 2 feet below the soil level, F.

The Class B portion of building is rat-proofed in one of the methods for Class B buildings taken up further on.

2. BRICK AND CONCRETE BUILDINGS.

Brick or concrete buildings with concrete floors usually require but minor repairs to render them rat proof. Attention should be given to the proper placing of stock, the flashing of doors, and window screening. Where double ceilings exist, preferably they should be converted into single ceilings, or the upper floor margin flashed. All openings around the ceiling joists where they enter the brick or concrete wall should be closed, because, at times, pockets large enough to harbor rodents exist behind these joists. All false wood floors on the concrete should be removed or so relaid that the space between the two floors is not greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hollow tile or cement blocks are not to be recommended for food depots, as a single opening in this material gives access to the large harboring spaces within the tiles or blocks.

3. FREIGHT DEPOTS.

Freight depots offer great attraction to rats. As goods of great weight are handled in this class of structures, the concrete floor should be at least 6 inches thick, and great care should be exercised to make the doors rat tight. As the doors of these buildings are usually sliding doors, a groove formed in the concrete floor and with

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the edges protected by angle iron, and doors properly flashed with metal, will make them rat proof.

Freight cars should not be left standing over night with the doors open.

4. WHARVES AND DOCKS.

Wharves and docks present the greatest problems encountered in rat-proofing, and they also offer one of the most important means for the transmission of rodent plague from port to port.

Sloping shore line, change in water level, poor bearing condition of soil adjacent to water line are all factors which combine to make the rat-proofing of docks not only costly but in many cases difficult. Wherever these structures are entirely over the water, they can be rat-proofed as Class B building. The majority of wharves, however, are built partly over land and partly over water. Figure 5 is an end section of this type. These wharves can be rat-proofed by constructing a concrete or creosoted pile bulkhead along the mean low water level.

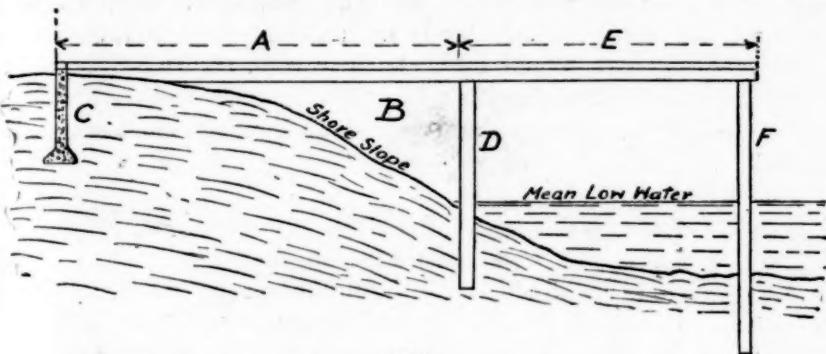


FIG. 5.

and completing the compound by installing a concrete area wall along the other three sides to tie in with this bulkhead. This wall should extend at least 2 feet below the ground and come flush under the floor of the shore portion of the dock. The wood floor of this portion is then removed, the space (B, Fig. 5) filled in, and a concrete floor installed, sealing tightly to the bulkhead and the area wall.

Where outer walls of the structure are double, the area wall should extend 1 foot above the finished concrete floor level.

In Figure 5, A is the portion of the dock over the shore; B is the space to be filled in; C is the area wall; D is the bulkhead; E is the portion of the dock over the water; and F is the piling.

Class B Buildings.

Class B buildings includes all buildings not food depots. As the greatest number of buildings in this class are dwellings, special attention will be given to them. They may be rat-proofed either by elevation or by area wall.

Elevation.—The best method of rat-proofing this type of building is by elevation. A building conforms to the requirements of elevation when it is on piers on at least three sides and the space from the sill to the ground is at least 18 inches (preferably 2 feet). At A, Figure 4, there is shown a portion of such a building with weather-boarding removed to show the double-wall space. This opening is rat-proofed by installing $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh wire, 18 gauge, between the floor joists from the sill to the floor above. The first stud in the figure is cut away in order that the installation may be seen more clearly. The floor is shown at E. Galvanized iron, or wood 1 inch thick, is sometimes used to close this space, but this is not recommended for the following reason: Should rodents gain access to the double walls from the inside of the building, with the wall base so closed, they would find a very convenient harboring place on the dark ledge formed by the sill and the solid material used to close the pocket. Where wire is used, the rodents will not stay on the sill, should they gain access, as wire lets in too much of their great enemy—light. In short, the wire not only keeps the rodents out better than the wood blocking, but should they gain entrance, the chance of their harboring is reduced to a minimum by the illumination of the pockets. The following, in order of merit, are three methods of closing this space:

1. By brick fill (B, Fig. 4).
2. By closing with wire (A, Fig. 4).
3. By closing with wood, galvanized iron, etc.

All openings in the double walls, both interior and exterior, should be closed. Doors and windows should fit tight when closed. Where pipes enter the walls, the openings, if larger than the pipes, should be flashed with metal. Spaces beneath the building should be kept free from rubbish and other rat-harboring material.

Area wall.—Another method of rat-proofing Class B buildings, but one recommended only as a last resort, is by area wall. In this method, a concrete or brick wall at least 4 inches thick is installed around the entire building. This wall should extend at least 2 feet into the ground and upward to the sill of the building. The space above the sill should be filled as at B, Figure 4.

Dry rot, which attacks timbers, requires two main conditions for its growth—darkness and dampness. Both of these conditions obtain under a building rat-proofed by area wall, and in a short time, owing to this fungus growth, sills, floors, and floor joists rot out. This has, in many cases, created a rat menace much worse than that of the building in its original condition. The evil effects of dry rot can be reduced somewhat by installing a number of cast-iron ventilators (openings not greater than one-half inch) in the area wall for venti-

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lation. For this reason, elevation is to be preferred to the installation of an area wall in rat-proofing this class of buildings.

Elevation is an investment which will bring financial returns in enhanced property value and reduced repair bills, to say nothing of a better appearance.

Compounds.—Where coal, junk, or other material is stored in great quantities, the elevation of this material is costly and impracticable. In such cases the premises can be rat-proofed by constructing a rat-tight compound. This is made by surrounding the entire storage yard with an area wall, such wall to extend at least 2 feet below the ground surface and about 3 feet above. The top of such wall should contain a longitudinal slot through the center, 1 inch wide. On posts placed immediately back of the wall, spaced on 8-foot centers, a galvanized iron fence is erected. This iron fence should extend at least 5 feet above the wall, with corrugations perpendicular to it, and with the lower edge resting in the wall slot. The slot is then filled with asphaltum to make a tight joint.

The weak point in this method is the difficulty in keeping the gates rat tight where railroad tracks enter the yard. Tracks at these points should have a good concrete foundation to prevent depression from heavy loads, and the gates should have a lower metal drop-panel, which is lowered when the gates are closed. This will make a rat-tight connection at the rails and the area wall between them.

Lumberyards and firms handling lumber and like material would do well to erect concrete piers throughout the yard, on which to stack their material. This is not only good rat-proofing but will eliminate a great deal of the waste that usually occurs when such material is piled on the ground.

The best method of rat-proofing for coal yards is to install a heavy concrete floor with an area protection wall.

Stables.—Stables, with their large supplies of feed and with their wood floors usually on the ground, offer feeding and harboring places for a large number of rodents. Where cost is of prime consideration, these buildings, when of open front construction, can be rat-proofed by the removal of the wood floor, leaving the ground bare.

The best method is the installation of a concrete floor and wall as previously described under the heading, Frame buildings (a).

The most important point about stables is the method of keeping the feed. All feed should be kept in metal-lined bins, and the mangers should be deep enough to prevent the spilling of feed, that is, about 16 inches.

Important Minor Details.

City rat-proofing ordinances are seldom sufficiently specific to cover all details that will arise. Nevertheless, upon these minor details

largely depends the success of building out rats. Therefore the following directions should never be neglected:

Scale pits and elevator pits should have concrete floors, with side walls of the same material or of brick.

Outbuildings are rat-proofed in the same manner as main buildings of the same class. It is not good practice in rat-proofing to have trap-doors in buildings rat-proofed by area wall; but, where necessary, these should be of metal and so hung that gravity tends to keep them closed. They should also be provided with a snap latch. It is better to place them in the floor of the kitchen or other convenient place rather than in the area wall.

All lumber or loose material to be retained on the premises should be elevated on racks at least two feet above the ground.

Roof openings, especially in Class A buildings, should be closed by proper screening.

It is very important that all garbage be kept in metal containers with tight-fitting metal covers.

Dark closets under stairways, etc., should be flashed around the floor margin with galvanized metal.

All drains should be screened with a cast-metal grating.

All planking in yards, sheds, or alleyways should be removed from the ground.

Proper Use of Concrete.

Concrete when not properly mixed or mixed with poor aggregate will lead to all sorts of trouble. In a number of cases on record where rat runs were covered by concrete made from unscreened cinders full of ash, the rats came through the defective material. Poorly constructed area walls will give rodents access beneath the paved floors.

Never mix concrete with too much water. When mixed, concrete should be a jellylike mass and never soupy. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to the cubic foot of concrete is an approximate ratio.

Where porous aggregate is used, more water is necessary. It should be tamped in place.

When mixed by hand, it should be turned over a sufficient number of times to thoroughly coat the gravel with the cement-sand mixture.

In cold weather the materials should be heated before mixing; and after being placed, the concrete should be protected by covering it with straw or tarpaulins.

If clay is present in any quantity in the sand used, failure is almost certain to result.

The so-called $1:2\frac{1}{2}:5$ mixture, consisting of one sack of cement, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of sand, and 5 cubic feet of gravel, will give approximately 5.5 cubic feet of concrete.

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COURT DECISIONS.

CONVICTION FOR VIOLATION OF HARRISON DRUG ACT AFFIRMED.¹

In a case before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, in which the judgments of conviction against the defendants for violation of the Harrison Narcotic Drug Act were affirmed, the defendants claimed that they acted and relied on a Treasury Decision which was later revoked following a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States construing the Harrison Act. Regarding the contention of defendants that they should not be deemed guilty in view of the fact that they had relied upon the interpretation given to the law by the Treasury Department, the court said:

Assuming that these Treasury Decisions conflicted, and that Decision No. 2200 was wrong and Decision No. 2879 was right and in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in *Webb & Goldbaum v. United States*, 249 U. S. 96, 39 Sup. Ct. 217, 63 L. Ed. 497, the trial judge was bound to disregard No. 2200; the meaning of the act is authoritatively determined by the court, and not by the Treasury Department. Ignorance of the law excuses no one. It could be no excuse that the defendants relied on a Treasury Decision which was wrong. * * *

SUSPICION IS NOT "REASON TO BELIEVE" A PERSON TO BE INFECTED WITH AN ISOLABLE DISEASE.²

The California District Court of Appeals, Second District, in ordering the discharge of a woman detained in a hospital by order of a health officer because suspected of being infected with a venereal disease, has decided that "more than a mere suspicion that an individual is afflicted with an isolable disease is necessary to give an officer 'reason to believe' that such a person is so afflicted."

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED APR. 16, 1921.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Apr. 16, 1921, and corresponding week, 1920. (From the "Weekly Health Index," Apr. 19, 1921, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended Apr. 16, 1921.	Corresponding week, 1920.
Policies in force.....	45,995,647	43,387,082
Number of death claims.....	8,249	9,927
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force.....	9.4	11.9

¹ Rothman et al. v. United States, 270 Fed. 31.

² Ex parte Shepard, 195 Pac. 1077.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended Apr. 16, 1921, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years. (From the "Weekly Health Index," Apr. 19, 1921, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

City.	Estimated population, July 1, 1921.	Week ended Apr. 16, 1921.		Average annual death rate per 1,000. ¹	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortality rate week ended Apr. 16, 1921. ²
		Total deaths.	Death rate. ¹		Week ended Apr. 16, 1921.	Previous year or years. ³	
Akron, Ohio.....	*208,435	42	10.5	* 16.0	11	* 6	106
Albany, N. Y.....	115,071	41	18.6	C 25.2	4	C 9	90
Atlanta, Ga.....	207,473	54	13.6	C 24.0	8	C 4	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	751,537	190	13.8	A 19.9	17	A 32	48
Birmingham, Ala.....	186,133	54	15.1	A 17.5	9	A 9	.....
Boston, Mass.....	757,634	214	14.7	A 18.6	33	A 40	80
Bridgeport, Conn.....	149,967	36	12.5	A 17.2	8	A 8	101
Buffalo, N. Y.....	519,608	144	14.5	C 18.1	33	C 20	128
Cambridge, Mass.....	110,444	23	10.9	A 17.0	3	A 5	54
Camden, N. J.....	119,672	30	13.1	.....	5	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2,780,655	603	11.4	A 16.5	20	A 140	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	403,418	108	14.0	C 23.1	10	C 14	66
Cleveland, Ohio.....	851,138	168	10.5	C 18.9	28	C 39	75
Columbus, Ohio.....	245,358	59	12.5	C 20.1	6	C 8	70
Dallas, Tex.....	165,282	30	9.5	A 10.3	3	A 2	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	158,119	37	12.2	C 15.5	8	C 2	131
Denver, Colo.....	263,152	67	13.3	A 15.4	8	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	1,070,450	214	10.4	.....	44	.....	83
Fall River, Mass.....	120,668	39	16.9	C 20.4	7	C 10	105
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	141,197	26	9.6	C 19.1	6	C 5	102
Houston, Tex.....	144,340	28	10.1	.....	6	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	325,215	59	14.3	C 21.2	15	C 13	117
Jersey City, N. J.....	302,788	79	13.6	C 17.4	14	C 10	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	103,908	20	10.0	.....	4	.....	95
Kansas City, Mo.....	336,157	98	15.2	C 21.3	11	C 12	.....
Los Angeles, Calif.....	611,636	134	11.4	A 13.6	12	A 11	57
Louisville, Ky.....	236,083	83	18.3	C 21.6	6	C 14	69
Lowell, Mass.....	113,757	25	11.5	A 18.1	2	A 7	32
Milwaukee, Wis.....	468,386	87	9.7	A 14.5	16	A 25	77
Minneapolis, Minn.....	392,815	86	11.4	C 24.1	11	C 16	63
Nashville, Tenn.....	119,536	28	12.2	C 27.7	3	C 4	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	125,012	35	14.6	A 17.6	5	A 7	77
New Haven, Conn.....	167,007	30	9.4	C 24.4	3	C 15	36
New Orleans, La.....	394,657	115	15.2	A 19.3	14	A 15	.....
New York, N. Y.....	5,751,867	1,388	12.6	C 18.1	182	C 288	71
Newark, N. J.....	424,885	91	11.2	C 20.0	18	C 21	.....
Norfolk, Va.....	121,260	34	14.6	.....	4	.....	71
Oakland, Calif.....	226,472	51	11.7	A 11.8	8	A 6	101
Omaha, Nebr.....	197,065	54	14.3	.....	6	.....	.....
Paterson, N. J.....	137,463	26	9.9	.....	0	.....	0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,866,212	482	13.5	* 18.2	71	* 82	85
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	596,413	169	14.8	C 27.8	18	C 36	64
Portland, Oreg.....	264,859	63	12.4	C 16.4	2	C 11	20
Providence, R. I.....	239,645	82	17.8	C 27.7	12	C 23	.....
Richmond, Va.....	175,686	47	13.9	C 14.0	5	C 8	61
Rochester, N. Y.....	305,229	70	12.0	C 17.0	7	C 10	54
St. Louis, Mo.....	786,164	169	11.2	C 17.2	24	C 24	.....
St. Paul, Minn.....	237,781	61	13.4	C 15.1	6	C 9	60
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	121,595	22	9.4	A 11.8	5	.....	77
San Francisco, Calif.....	520,546	135	13.5	C 18.5	8	C 9	46
Seattle, Wash.....	327,227	70	11.2	A 8.8	7	A 6	58
Spokane, Wash.....	104,442	29	14.5	C 13.5	6	C 2	131
Springfield, Mass.....	135,877	29	11.1	.....	5	.....	75
Syracuse, N. Y.....	177,265	47	13.8	C 28.2	11	C 5	132
Toledo, Ohio.....	253,696	80	16.4	A 14.2	15	A 9	151
Trenton, N. J.....	122,760	23	9.8	A 23.5	5	A 10	.....
Washington, D. C.....	454,025	137	15.7	A 18.5	18	A 11	105
Wilmington, Del.....	113,408	23	10.6	C 26.3	3	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass.....	184,972	41	11.6	C 22.1	4	C 13	43
Yonkers, N. Y.....	103,324	27	13.6	A 13.2	4	A 4	91
Youngstown, Ohio.....	139,432	29	10.8	.....	9	.....	114

¹ Annual rate per 1,000 population.

² "A" indicates data for the corresponding week of the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. "C" indicates data for the corresponding week of the year 1918.

³ Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1920. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

* Enumerated population Jan. 1, 1920.

† Data based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

UNITED STATES.

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

Telegraphic Reports for Week Ended Apr. 23, 1921.

These reports are preliminary and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers.

ALABAMA.		Cases.	CALIFORNIA—continued.		Cases.
Chicken pox.....		26	Rocky Mountain spotted or tick fever:		
Hookworm.....		40	Susanville.....		1
Measles.....		45	Smallpox:		
Pellagra.....		8	Los Angeles.....		8
Poliomyelitis.....		1	Oakland.....		21
Smallpox:			San Francisco.....		22
Jefferson County.....		61	Scattering.....		78
Scattering.....		24	Typhoid fever.....		3
Tuberculosis.....		9	COLORADO.		
Typhoid fever.....		7	(Exclusive of Denver.)		
Whooping cough.....		8	Chicken pox.....		25
ARKANSAS.			Diphtheria.....		11
Chicken pox.....		19	Influenza.....		1
Diphtheria.....		3	Lethargic encephalitis.....		1
Influenza.....		4	Measles.....		215
Malaria.....		20	Mumps.....		7
Measles.....		68	Pneumonia.....		6
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....		1	Scarlet fever.....		28
Pellagra.....		4	Smallpox.....		46
Scarlet fever.....		4	Typhoid fever.....		6
Smallpox.....		10	Whooping cough.....		5
Trachoma.....		1	CONNECTICUT.		
Tuberculosis.....		19	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....		4
Typhoid fever.....		4	Chicken pox.....		91
Whooping cough.....		11	Conjunctivitis (infectious).....		10
CALIFORNIA.			Diphtheria:		
Cerebrospinal meningitis:			Bridgeport.....		8
Los Angeles.....		2	New Haven.....		9
Sacramento.....		1	Scattering.....		32
San Francisco.....		1	German measles.....		4
Influenza.....		48	Impetigo contagiosa.....		1
Lethargic encephalitis:			Influenza.....		6
San Francisco.....		3	Leprosy.....		1
Scattering.....		2	Lethargic encephalitis.....		1
Poliomyelitis:			Measles:		
Los Angeles.....		1	Hartford.....		9
San Fernando.....		1	Middletown.....		25

CONNECTICUT—continued.

	Cases.
Measles—Continued.	
New Britain.....	9
Norfolk.....	14
North Canaan.....	8
Washington.....	12
Waterbury.....	12
Scattering.....	28
Mumps.....	58
Pneumonia (lobar).....	23
Scarlet fever:	
Bridgeport.....	33
New Haven.....	23
New London.....	11
Scattering.....	47
Smallpox.....	1
Trachoma.....	3
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	48
Typhoid fever.....	5
Whooping cough.....	59
DELAWARE.	
Chicken pox.....	1
Diphtheria.....	4
Measles.....	3
Mumps.....	1
Pneumonia.....	4
Scarlet fever.....	9
Tuberculosis.....	10
Whooping cough.....	16
FLORIDA.	
Diphtheria.....	6
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
Malaria.....	4
Pneumonia.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	3
Smallpox.....	62
Typhoid fever.....	21
GEORGIA.	
Chicken pox.....	56
Diphtheria.....	14
Dysentery (bacillary).....	12
German measles.....	1
Hookworm.....	7
Influenza.....	30
Malaria.....	37
Measles.....	89
Mumps.....	9
Pneumonia.....	14
Scarlet fever.....	7
Septic sore throat.....	2
Smallpox.....	39
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	17
Typhoid fever.....	8
Whooping cough.....	3
ILLINOIS.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Chicago.....	1
Diphtheria:	
Chicago.....	194
Scattering.....	48
Influenza.....	72
Lethargic encephalitis:	
Bushnell.....	1
Chicago.....	3

ILLINOIS—continued.

Cases.

Pneumonia.....	202
Scarlet fever:	
Chicago.....	135
Cicero.....	17
Decatur.....	15
Peoria.....	15
Scattering.....	112
Smallpox:	
Chicago.....	8
Flora.....	8
Scattering.....	149
Typhoid fever.....	9
INDIANA.	
Diphtheria.....	62
Rabies in animals:	
Bartholomew County.....	1
Clark County.....	2
Hancock County.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	221
Smallpox.....	180
Typhoid fever.....	7
IOWA.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Britt.....	1
Diphtheria.....	32
Poliomyelitis—Rockwell City.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	114
Smallpox.....	118
KANSAS.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	158
Diphtheria.....	32
German measles.....	3
Influenza.....	3
Measles.....	663
Mumps.....	12
Pellagra.....	1
Pneumonia.....	27
Scarlet fever.....	86
Smallpox.....	144
Tuberculosis.....	43
Typhoid fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	56
LOUISIANA.	
Diphtheria.....	15
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	6
Smallpox.....	35
Typhoid fever.....	10
MAINE.	
Chicken pox.....	13
Diphtheria.....	14
Measles.....	328
Mumps.....	4
Pneumonia.....	10
Scarlet fever.....	12
Smallpox.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	11
Whooping cough.....	21

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MARYLAND.¹

	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	56
Diphtheria.....	39
German measles.....	2
Impetigo contagiosa.....	1
Influenza.....	45
Measles.....	124
Mumps.....	39
Paratyphoid fever.....	3
Pneumonia (all forms).....	73
Scarlet fever.....	51
Septic sore throat.....	5
Smallpox.....	11
Tuberculosis.....	52
Typhoid fever.....	10
Whooping cough.....	209

MASSACHUSETTS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	4
Chicken pox.....	195
Conjunctivitis (suppurative).....	10
Diphtheria.....	164
German measles.....	30
Influenza.....	34
Lethargic encephalitis.....	5
Malaria.....	2
Measles.....	718
Mumps.....	109
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	23
Pneumonia (lobar).....	126
Scarlet fever.....	217
Septic sore throat.....	4
Trachoma.....	5
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	160
Typhoid fever.....	12
Whooping cough.....	144

MINNESOTA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Chicken pox.....	30
Diphtheria.....	49
Measles.....	60
Pneumonia.....	6
Scarlet fever.....	124
Smallpox:	
Minneapolis.....	73
Scattering.....	199
Tuberculosis.....	136
Typhoid fever.....	10
Whooping cough.....	22

MISSISSIPPI.

Diphtheria.....	7
Smallpox.....	37
Typhoid fever.....	5

MISSOURI.

Chicken pox.....	59
Diphtheria.....	78
Epidemic sore throat.....	11
Influenza.....	11
Measles.....	167
Mumps.....	43
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	125
Smallpox.....	202

MISSOURI—continued.

	Cases.
Trachoma.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	55
Typhoid fever.....	6
Whooping cough.....	133

MONTANA.

Rocky Mountain spotted or tick fever:	
Hamilton.....	2
Miles City.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	4
Smallpox.....	26
Typhoid fever.....	2

NEBRASKA.

Chicken pox.....	53
Diphtheria.....	5
Measles:	

Omaha.....	29
Scattering.....	9
Mumps.....	21
Pneumonia.....	1
Scarlet fever:	
York County.....	8
Scattering.....	59
Smallpox:	
Adams County.....	8
Merrick County.....	12
Omaha.....	14
Shelby.....	8
Scattering.....	39
Tuberculosis.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	1

NEW JERSEY.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	241
Diphtheria.....	199
Influenza.....	19
Malaria.....	1
Measles.....	282
Pneumonia.....	126
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	232
Smallpox.....	20
Typhoid fever.....	7
Whooping cough.....	340

NEW MEXICO.

Chicken pox.....	17
Conjunctivitis.....	5
Diphtheria.....	46
Influenza.....	2
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
Malaria.....	4
Measles.....	102
Mumps.....	4
Pneumonia.....	11
Scarlet fever.....	11
Smallpox.....	5
Trachoma.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	15
Typhoid fever.....	2
Whooping cough.....	19

1 Week ended Friday.

NEW YORK.		Cases.	VERMONT--continued.		Cases.
(Exclusive of New York City.)					
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1		Smallpox.....		6
Diphtheria.....	200		Whooping cough.....		34
Influenza.....	27				
Lethargic encephalitis.....	5				
Measles.....	933				
Pneumonia.....	234				
Scarlet fever.....	267				
Smallpox:					
Seneca Falls.....	13				
Scattering.....	13				
Typhoid fever.....	13				
Whooping cough.....	428				
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2		Chicken pox.....		81
Chicken pox.....	79		Diphtheria.....		20
Diphtheria.....	21		Influenza.....		9
Measles.....	400		Measles.....		47
Scarlet fever.....	14		Mumps.....		22
Septic sore throat.....	2		Pneumonia.....		1
Smallpox.....	79		Scarlet fever.....		35
Typhoid fever.....	13		Smallpox.....		112
Whooping cough.....	284		Tuberculosis.....		6
SOUTH DAKOTA.			Typhoid fever.....		10
Chicken pox.....	3		Whooping cough.....		17
Diphtheria.....	8				
Measles.....	17				
Pneumonia.....	5				
Scarlet fever.....	13				
Smallpox.....	47				
Tuberculosis.....	1				
Typhoid fever.....	3				
Whooping cough.....	2				
TEXAS.					
Chicken pox.....	22				
Diphtheria.....	2				
Influenza.....	3				
Measles.....	196				
Mumps.....	4				
Pellagra.....	2				
Scarlet fever.....	17				
Smallpox.....	13				
Whooping cough.....	19				
VERMONT.					
Chicken pox.....	25				
Diphtheria.....	1				
Influenza.....	5				
Measles.....	81				
Mumps.....	17				
Pneumonia.....	2				
Scarlet fever.....	14				
VIRGINIA.					
Smallpox:					
Fairfax County.....					
Greensville County.....					
WASHINGTON.					
Chicken pox.....					
Diphtheria.....					
Influenza.....					
Measles.....					
Mumps.....					
Pneumonia.....					
Scarlet fever.....					
Smallpox.....					
Tuberculosis.....					
Typhoid fever.....					
Whooping cough.....					
WEST VIRGINIA.					
Diphtheria.....					
Measles.....					
Scarlet fever.....					
Smallpox:					
Bluefield.....					
Scattering.....					
Typhoid fever.....					
WISCONSIN.					
Milwaukee:					
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....					
Chicken pox.....					
Diphtheria.....					
German measles.....					
Measles.....					
Poliomyelitis.....					
Scarlet fever.....					
Smallpox.....					
Tuberculosis.....					
Typhoid fever.....					
Whooping cough.....					
Scattering:					
Chicken pox.....					
Diphtheria.....					
Influenza.....					
Measles.....					
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....					
Poliomyelitis.....					
Scarlet fever.....					
Smallpox.....					
Tuberculosis.....					
Typhoid fever.....					
Whooping cough.....					

April 29, 1921.

District of Columbia, Kentucky, and Missouri Reports for Week Ended Apr. 16, 1921.**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

	Cases.		Cases.
Chicken pox.....	35	Scarlet fever.....	26
Diphtheria.....	13	Tuberculosis.....	29
Influenza.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	1
Measles.....	254	Whooping cough.....	53

KENTUCKY.

Chicken pox.....	16	Scarlet fever:	
Diphtheria:		Jefferson County.....	25
Jefferson County.....	17	Scattering.....	27
Scattering.....	12	Septic sore throat.....	2
Influenza.....	14	Smallpox:	
Measles:		Hopkins County.....	8
Campbell County.....	24	Muhlenberg County	10
Grant County.....	12	Scattering.....	37
Jefferson County.....	32	Tonsillitis.....	6
Muhlenberg County.....	51	Trachoma.....	10
Nicholas County.....	11	Tuberculosis:	
Perry County.....	27	Jefferson County.....	10
Scattering.....	26	Scattering.....	10
Mumps.....	12	Typhoid fever.....	14
Pneumonia.....	24	Whooping cough.....	9
Poliomyelitis—Perry County.....	1		

MISSOURI.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2	Scarlet fever.....	137
Chicken pox.....	96	Smallpox.....	174
Diphtheria.....	93	Trachoma.....	1
Epidemic sore throat.....	17	Tuberculosis.....	67
Influenza.....	15	Typhoid fever.....	9
Measles.....	223	Whooping cough.....	124
Mumps.....	54		

SUMMARY OF CASES REPORTED MONTHLY BY STATES.

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State.	Cerebrospinal Meningitis.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Malaria.	Measles.	Pellagra.	Poliomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Typhoid fever.
MARCH, 1921.										
District of Columbia.....	1	64	18	1,208		1	148	13	8	
Idaho.....		4	1	531			25	178	6	
Illinois.....	23	1,332	245	73	5,752		7	2,080	1,588	75
Indiana.....	7	247	14		843		2	1,227	734	28
Kansas.....	7	246	50	1	2,255	1	461	736	13	
Louisiana.....	6	38	75	71	274	11	2	42	251	41
Maryland.....	3	174	1,120	7	596	1	2	282	74	40
Minnesota.....	4	245	6		319			741	1,408	116
New Jersey.....	17	200	260	4	1,047		3	1,232	46	29
Rhode Island.....	1	159	1		605		1	113		10
South Dakota.....	4	45	5		67			169	423	7
West Virginia.....	5	142	84	1,	420		1	211	459	50

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION.

Minnesota—March, 1921.

Cases of communicable diseases referred during March, 1921, to other State health departments by the Department of Health of the State of Minnesota.

Disease and locality of notification.	Referred to health authority of—	Why referred.
Diphtheria: Jadis Township, Roseau County.	Fargo, N. Dak.	Patient worked in kitchen at detention hospital, Fargo, where diphtheria existed. Came to Jadis Township Mar. 24. Positive diphtheria cultures Mar. 30.
Typhoid fever.....	Milnor, R. No. 3, Sargent County, N. Dak.	Widal reaction present in blood specimen sent to Minnesota State Board of Health.
Tuberculosis: Minnesota State Sanatorium, Cass County. Thomas Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.	Weldon, Dawson County, Mont. Eden, Marshall County, S. Dak. Fruitdale, Butte County, S. Dak. Kramer, Bottineau County, N. Dak. Grafton, Walsh County, N. Dak. Fingal, Barnes County, N. Dak. Bismarck, Burleigh County, N. Dak. Brookings, Brookings County, S. Dak. Butler, Day County, S. Dak. Fallon, Prairie County, Mont. Doland, S. Dak.; Phoenix, Ariz.	Left sanatorium for home, unimproved.
U. S. Public Health Service Hospital No. 65.	Milnor, Sargent County., N. Dak.	Active cases of tuberculosis discharged from U. S. Public Health Service Hospital to go to their homes. Tubercle bacilli were found present in specimen sent to Minnesota State Board of Health.

PLAQUE.¹

HUMAN CASES OF PLAGUE REPORTED.

Place.	Period covered.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California: San Benito County.....	Feb. 7. 1921.	.....	1	

PLAUE-INFECTED RODENTS.

Place.	Period covered.	Rodents found plague infected.
Florida: Pensacola.....	Jan. 1 to Mar. 9. 1921.	4
	Mar. 10 to Apr. 17.....	0
	Apr. 18.....	1
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	Jan. 1 to Feb. 19.	33
	Feb. 20 to Apr. 11.....	0
	Apr. 12.....	1
	Apr. 13-23.....	0

¹ A summary of the reports received of the occurrence of plague and the finding of plague-infected rodents in the United States during 1920 was published in Public Health Reports, Jan. 7, 1921, p. 15.

April 29, 1921.

TYPHUS FEVER.**Laredo, Tex.—April 23, 1921.**

One case of typhus fever, in a member of the Mexican consulate, was reported at Laredo, Tex., April 23, 1921. The source of the infection is not known.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED APR. 9, 1921.**ANTHRAX.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	1.....		Massachusetts: Danvers.....	1.....	

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1920, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full six years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

Place.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Apr. 9, 1921.		Place.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Apr. 9, 1921.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
California:				Massachusetts—Contd.			
Los Angeles.....	0	1.....		Springfield.....	0	1	1
Oakland.....	0	1.....		Minnesota:			
Connecticut:				Duluth.....	0	1	1
Bridgeport.....	0	1.....		Missouri:			
District of Columbia:				Kansas City.....	0	2	1
Washington.....	0	1.....		St. Louis.....	1	1	.....
Florida:				New York:			
Miami.....			1	New York.....	10	6	3
Georgia:				Pennsylvania:			
Atlanta.....	0		1	Lebanon.....	0	1	.....
Kentucky:				Rhode Island:			
Louisville.....	0	1	.....	Providence.....	0		1
Louisiana:				South Carolina:			
Monroe.....	1		1	Columbia.....	0	1	.....
New Orleans.....	0	1	.....	Tennessee:			
Maryland:				Nashville.....	0	1	1
Baltimore.....	1	2	1	Utah:			
Massachusetts:				Salt Lake City.....	0		1
Boston.....	1	1	1	Wisconsin:			
New Bedford.....	0	1	1	Milwaukee.....	1	1	.....

DIPHTHERIA.

See p. 956; also Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 943, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 947.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED APR. 9, 1921—Continued.

INFLUENZA.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Minnesota:		
Birmingham.....	1		Minneapolis.....	6	3
Mobile.....	1		Missouri:		
California:			St. Joseph.....		3
Alameda.....	1		St. Louis.....	1	
Berkeley.....	11		Nebraska:		
Los Angeles.....	5	1	Omaha.....	1	1
Oakland.....	1		New Jersey:		
Sacramento.....	1		Clifton.....	1	
San Francisco.....	8	1	Garfield.....	2	
Stockton.....	2		Hackensack.....		1
Connecticut:			Harrison.....	2	
Bridgeport.....	1	1	Jersey City.....	2	
New Haven.....		1	Kearny.....	12	
District of Columbia:			Montclair.....		1
Washington.....	2	1	Newark.....	19	
Georgia:			Passaic.....	3	
Atlanta.....		1	Paterson.....	3	
Brunswick.....	8		Trenton.....	1	
Illinois:			New York:		
Alton.....		1	Albany.....	5	
Chicago.....	16	4	Binghamton.....	2	
Evanston.....	3		Buffalo.....	1	
Indiana:			Cohoes.....	2	
Richmond.....	1		New York.....	179	10
Kentucky:			North Tonawanda.....	8	
Covington.....		1	Olean.....		1
Maine:			Rochester.....	1	
Bangor.....	3		Ohio:		
Biddeford.....	2		Akron.....		1
Lewiston.....	1		Cincinnati.....		1
Maryland:			Toledo.....		1
Baltimore.....	19	1	Pennsylvania:		
Massachusetts:			Philadelphia.....	2	1
Boston.....	5		South Dakota:		
Everett.....	5		Sioux Falls.....	3	
Haverhill.....	1		Texas:		
Saugus.....	4		Dallas.....	2	
Somerville.....	4		Virginia:		
Worcester.....	1	2	Roanoke.....	6	
Michigan:			West Virginia:		
Detroit.....	1		Huntington.....		
			Wheeling.....		1

LEPROSY.

Louisiana:			Massachusetts:		
New Orleans.....	1		Boston.....	1	

LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS.

California:			Nebraska:		
San Francisco.....	1	2	Omaha.....		1
Kansas:			Wisconsin:		
Parsons.....	1		Milwaukee.....	1	
Maryland:					
Cumberland.....	1				

MALARIA.

Arkansas:			Tennessee:		
Little Rock.....	4		Nashville.....		
Louisiana:			Texas:		
Alexandria.....	10		Dallas.....	1	
Massachusetts:					
Fall River.....	1				

MEASLES.

See p. 956; also Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 943, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 947.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED APR. 9, 1921—Continued.

PELLAGRA.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama: Birmingham.....	1		Texas: Dallas.....		1
Louisiana: Alexandria.....		1			

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

Alabama:			Kentucky:		
Anniston.....	4		Covington.....		1
Birmingham.....		3	Lexington.....		
Mobile.....	2		Louisville.....		6
Montgomery.....	2		Louisiana:		
California:			Baton Rouge.....	2	
Alameda.....	1		New Orleans.....		12
Eureka.....	1		Auburn.....		1
Long Beach.....		2	Biddeford.....	2	
Los Angeles.....	30	15	Lewiston.....		2
Oakland.....		4	Portland.....		5
Pasadena.....	5		Sanford.....		1
Richmond.....	1		Maryland:		
Sacramento.....	6		Baltimore.....	47	28
San Diego.....	1		Massachusetts:		
San Francisco.....	20	12	Amesbury.....	1	
Santa Barbara.....	3		Attleboro.....	3	
Stockton.....	1		Beverly.....	1	
Vallejo.....	1		Boston.....	33	20
Colorado:			Brockton.....	6	2
Colorado Springs.....	2		Cambridge.....	3	1
Denver.....	14		Clinton.....		1
Connecticut:			Fall River.....		6
Bridgeport.....	1		Haverhill.....	5	1
Derby.....	1		Holyoke.....		2
Greenwich.....	1		Lawrence.....	2	1
Hartford.....	8	4	Lowell.....		5
Meriden.....	2		Lynn.....		6
Milford.....	1		Malden.....	5	2
New Haven.....	6		Medford.....		1
New London.....	2		Melrose.....		1
Waterbury.....	2		New Bedford.....		4
Delaware:			Newton.....		2
Wilmington.....	3		Northampton.....	1	
District of Columbia:			Peabody.....		1
Washington.....	13		Pittsfield.....		1
Georgia:			Quincy.....		4
Atlanta.....	7		Somerville.....	5	1
Lagrange.....	3		Southbridge.....	3	
Macon.....	1		Springfield.....	10	1
Illinois:			Wakefield.....	1	
Alton.....	1		Wa'tham.....		1
Bloomington.....	2		Watertown.....	1	
Chicago.....	179	60	Westfield.....		1
Danville.....	2		Winthrop.....	3	1
Decatur.....	1		Woburn.....		2
East St. Louis.....	1		Worcester.....		14
Elgin.....	2		Michigan:		
Galesburg.....	1		Ann Arbor.....	2	
Jacksonville.....	1		Battle Creek.....	2	
Oak Park.....	2	1	Detroit.....	59	17
Peoria.....		4	Grand Rapids.....	3	2
Rock Island.....	1		Hamtramck.....		1
Springfield.....	2		Ishpeming.....		1
Indiana:			Kalamazoo.....		1
East Chicago.....	3		Marquette.....		2
Elkhart.....	1		Muskegon.....		5
Fort Wayne.....	2		Pontiac.....		2
Frankfort.....	1		Port Huron.....	5	1
Hammond.....	2		Sau'gaw.....		1
Huntington.....	1		Sault Ste. Marie.....	1	
Indianapolis.....	6		Minnesota:		
Kokomo.....	1		Duluth.....		1
La Fayette.....	1		Minneapolis.....		14
Muncie.....	2		Rochester.....		1
Kansas:			St. Paul.....		6
Fort Scott.....	1		Kansas City.....		9
Parsons.....	1				
Wichita.....		1			

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED APR. 9, 1921—Continued.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Montana:			North Carolina:		
Billings.....	2		Charlotte.....		1
Butte.....	1		Greensboro.....		1
Great Falls.....	2		Wilmington.....		1
Missoula.....	1		Winston-Salem.....		2
Nebraska:			Ohio:		
Lincoln.....	4	1	Akron.....	1	
Omaha.....		10	Barberton.....		1
Nevada:			Canton.....		2
Reno.....		1	Chillicothe.....		1
New Hampshire:			Cincinnati.....		11
Concord.....		1	Cleveland Heights.....		2
Manchester.....		1	Columbus.....		6
Nashua.....		1	Dayton.....	2	
Portsmouth.....	1		Lima.....		1
New Jersey:			Mansfield.....	1	
Atlantic City.....	2		Newark.....		1
Bayonne.....	1		Niles.....		1
Bloomfield.....	1		Piqua.....	3	1
Clifton.....		2	Sandusky.....	1	
East Orange.....	2		Springfield.....		2
Elizabeth.....		1	Toledo.....		7
Englewood.....		2	Youngstown.....		8
Garfield.....	1		Zanesville.....		1
Glencoester City.....	1		Oklahoma:		
Hackensack.....		2	Oklahoma City.....		2
Hoboken.....		7	Portland.....		8
Irvington.....	1		Pennsylvania:		
Jersey City.....	16		Philadelphia.....	83	62
Kearny.....	1		Rhode Island:		
Montclair.....		1	Cranston.....		2
Morristown.....		1	Providence.....		7
Newark.....	69	12	South Carolina:		
Orange.....		2	Charleston.....		5
Passaic.....	6	4	South Dakota:		
Perth Amboy.....		2	Sioux Falls.....	1	
Plainfield.....		2	Tennessee:		
Rahway.....		2	Nashville.....		4
Trenton.....	7	2	Texas:		
West New York.....		1	Beaumont.....		1
West Orange.....	3		Dallas.....	7	5
New York:			El Paso.....		5
Albany.....	10		Fort Worth.....		1
Binghamton.....	5	2	Galveston.....		1
Buffalo.....	29	11	Waco.....		1
Elmira.....	1		Utah:		
Ithaca.....	2		Salt Lake City.....		1
Jamestown.....		2	Vermont:		
Lackawanna.....	1		Burlington.....		1
Lockport.....	2		Virginia:		
Middletown.....		1	Alexandria.....	1	
Mount Vernon.....	9	2	Lynchburg.....		1
Newburgh.....	1		Petersburg.....		2
New York.....	230	173	Richmond.....		6
Niagara Falls.....		4	Romoke.....		1
North Tonawanda.....		1	Wisconsin:		
Rochester.....	20	3	Green Bay.....		2
Rome.....	5		Kenosha.....		1
Saratoga Springs.....		1	Oshkosh.....		2
Schenectady.....	7	4	Racine.....		3
Syracuse.....	3		Superior.....		1
Troy.....	5				
White Plains.....		1			
Yonkers.....		8			

April 29, 1921.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED APR. 9, 1921—Continued.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1920, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full six years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

Place.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Apr. 9, 1921.		Place.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Apr. 9, 1921.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
California:				New York:			
Los Angeles.....	0	1	1	Ithaca.....			1
Illinois:				New York.....	0	2	.....
Elgin.....	0	1	.....			

RABIES IN ANIMALS.

Place.	Cases.
Missouri:	
Kansas City.....	1
South Carolina:	
Spartanburg.....	1

SCARLET FEVER.

See p. 956; also Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 943, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 947.

SMALLPOX.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1920, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full six years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

Place.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Apr. 9, 1921.		Place.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Apr. 9, 1921.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:				Illinois—Continued.			
Birmingham.....	2	15		East St. Louis.....	0	6	
Mobile.....	2	5		Pekin.....	4	1	
Montgomery.....	2	5		Peoria.....	6	2	
Tuscaloosa.....	0	6		Rock Island.....	1	4	
Arkansas:				Springfield.....	1	1	
Fort Smith.....	0	1		Indiana:			
Little Rock.....	2	1		Bloomington.....	0	2	
California:				Crawfordsville.....	0	1	
Bakersfield.....	0	4		Elkhart.....	1	13	
Long Beach.....	1	2		Evansville.....	3	5	
Oakland.....	0	10		Fort Wayne.....	2	7	
Richmond.....	2	2		Frankfort.....	1		
Sacramento.....	0	4		Gary.....	6	1	
San Francisco.....	2	30		Indianapolis.....	5	14	
Colorado:				La Fayette.....	2	3	
Denver.....	24	34		Logansport.....	0	1	
Pueblo.....	0	3		Marion.....	0	12	
Florida:				Muncie.....	3	1	
Miami.....		2		South Bend.....	0	11	
Georgia:				Terre Haute.....	1	4	
Atlanta.....	6	16	1	Iowa:			
La Grange.....	6			Cedar Rapids.....	2	4	
Macon.....	1	4		Clinton.....	0	3	
Idaho:				Council Bluffs.....	3	1	
Boise.....	5	3		Davenport.....	7	7	
Illinois:				Des Moines.....	7	3	
Bloomington.....	0	2		Dubuque.....	1	4	
Blue Island.....		4		Muscatine.....	0	3	
Chicago.....	3	3		Sioux City.....	5	15	
Danville.....	1	1					

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED APR. 9, 1921—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Apr. 9, 1921.		Place.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Apr. 9, 1921.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Kansas:				North Carolina—Contd.			
Atchison.....	6	1	.....	Wilmington.....	0	1	.....
Fort Scott.....	2	10	.....	Winston-Salem.....	1	30	.....
Hutchinson.....	0	17	.....	North Dakota:			
Kansas City.....	6	23	.....	Fargo.....	0	4	.....
Lawrence.....	0	1	.....	Ohio:			
Leavenworth.....	1	2	.....	Akron.....	0	9	.....
Parsons.....	1	4	.....	Can'lon.....	0	4	.....
Topeka.....	1	4	.....	Cincinnati.....	1	4	.....
Wichita.....	5	4	.....	Columbus.....	0	9	.....
Kentucky:				Dayton.....	1	2	.....
Louisville.....	1	6	.....	Hamilton.....		3	.....
Louisiana:				Lima.....	7	9	.....
Baton Rouge.....	0	2	.....	Lorain.....	0	2	.....
New Orleans.....	7	3	.....	Mansfield.....		1	.....
Maine:				Marion.....	3	1	.....
Lewiston.....		3	.....	Middletown.....	0	2	.....
Waterville.....		1	.....	Newark.....	0	4	.....
Maryland:				Norwood.....	0	1	.....
Cumberland.....	0	1	.....	Toledo.....	2	26	.....
Massachusetts:				Oklahoma:			
Boston.....	0	3	.....	Oklahoma City.....	6	9	.....
Michigan:				Tulsa.....	7	8	.....
Ann Arbor.....	0	1	.....	Oregon:			
Detroit.....	10	18	.....	Portland.....	2	16	1
Ironwood.....	0	1	.....	Pennsylvania:			
Marquette.....	0	1	.....	Connellsville.....	0	1	.....
Pontiac.....	0	12	.....	Monessen.....		1	.....
Saginaw.....	0	3	.....	South Carolina:			
Sault Ste. Marie.....	0	3	.....	Charleston.....	1	7	.....
Minnesota:				Columbia.....	0	2	.....
Austin.....		2	.....	Spartanburg.....	1	2	.....
Duluth.....	2	8	.....	South Dakota:			
Mankato.....	1	5	.....	Sioux Falls.....	4	7	.....
Minneapolis.....	12	85	.....	Tennessee:			
St. Paul.....	7	45	.....	Chattanooga.....	4	7	.....
Winona.....	1	3	.....	Knoxville.....	2	4	.....
Missouri:				Nashville.....	0	4	.....
Cap Girardeau.....	3	1	.....	Texas:			
Joplin.....	4	1	.....	Dallas.....	8	3	.....
Kansas City.....	11	34	1	El Paso.....	1	1	.....
St. Joseph.....	18	3	.....	Fort Worth.....	12	2	.....
St. Louis.....	5	17	.....	Waco.....	2	2	.....
Montana:				Utah:			
Great Falls.....	3	7	.....	Salt Lake City.....	7	25	.....
Missoula.....	0	2	.....	Virginia:			
Nebraska:				Lynchburg.....	0	1	.....
Lincoln.....	9	4	.....	Roanoke.....	0	1	.....
Omaha.....	15	13	.....	West Virginia:			
Nevada:				Bluefield.....	12	20	.....
Reno.....	0	5	.....	Wisconsin:			
New Jersey:				Appleton.....	0	2	.....
West New York.....		2	.....	Janesville.....	0	2	.....
New York:				La Crosse.....	0	2	.....
New York.....	0	1	.....	Madison.....	2	3	.....
Troy.....	0	1	.....	Marinette.....	0	23	.....
North Carolina:				Milwaukee.....	4	17	.....
Charlotte.....	0	1	.....	Oshkosh.....	3	1	.....
Durham.....	1	5	.....	Racine.....	1	1	.....
				Superior.....	2	5	.....

TETANUS.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Massachusetts:			Ohio:		
Boston.....	1	.....	Hamilton.....		1

April 29, 1921.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED APR. 9, 1921—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS.

See p. 956; also Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 943.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1920, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full six years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

Place.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Apr. 9, 1921.		Place.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Apr. 9, 1921.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Arkansas:				Missouri:			
Little Rock.....	0	1		St. Louis.....	2	3	1
California:				New Hampshire:			
Long Beach.....	0	1		Dover.....	0	1	
Oakland.....	1	1		New Jersey:			
Richmond.....		1		Jersey City.....	0	1	
San Diego.....	0		1	West Hoboken.....	0	1	
San Francisco.....	2	4	1	New York:			
Colorado:				Lackawanna.....	0	4	
Pueblo.....	0	1		Lockport.....	0	1	
Connecticut:				Newburgh.....	1	1	
Bridgeport.....	0	1	1	New York.....	20	7	1
New Haven.....	0	2		Niagara Falls.....	0	3	
Delaware:				North Tonawanda.....	0	2	
Wilmington.....	1	2		Schenectady.....	0	1	
District of Columbia:				Syracuse.....	0	2	
Washington.....	2	3		North Carolina:			
Georgia:				Wilmington.....	0	1	
Atlanta.....	0	1		Ohio:			
Brunswick.....	0	2	1	Canton.....	0	1	
Illinois:				Findlay.....	0	2	
Alton.....	0	1		Ironton.....	1		1
Chicago.....	4	4		Loren.....	0	1	
Mattoon.....	0	1		Middletown.....	0	1	1
Indiana:				Steubenville.....	0	1	
Fort Wayne.....	0	1		Toledo.....	1	2	
Kokomo.....	0	1		Oklahoma:			
Kansas:				Tulsa.....	0	1	
Wichita.....	0	1		Pennsylvania:			
Kentucky:				McKeesport.....	0	1	
Louisville.....	0	1		Philadelphia.....	5	2	
Louisiana:				Rhode Island:			
Monroe.....		1		Pawtucket.....	0	1	
New Orleans.....	2	1		South Carolina:			
Maine:				Charleston.....	0	1	
Biddeford.....	0	3		Tennessee:			
Maryland:				Knoxville.....	0	1	1
Baltimore.....	5	5	1	Texas:			
Massachusetts:				Beaumont.....	0	1	
Boston.....	1	1		Dallas.....	0	5	1
New Bedford.....	1		1	Galveston.....	0	1	
Newburyport.....	0	1	1	Virginia:			
Pittsfield.....	0		1	Roanoke.....	0		1
Michigan:				West Virginia:			
Alpena.....	24	6	1	Fairmont.....	0	1	
Detroit.....	2	5		Wheeling.....	0	1	
Saginaw.....	1	1		Wisconsin:			
Minnesota:				Milwaukee.....	4	1	
Duluth.....	1		1				
Hibbing.....	0	1					
Minneapolis.....	0	11	1				
St. Paul.....	0	2					

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED APR. 9, 1921—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to cor- rection.	Total deaths from all causes	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:										
Anniston	17,734				5					
Birmingham	178,270	57	3		6		2		6	3
Mobile	60,151	20	2		7		1			5
Montgomery	43,464	9								2
Arkansas:										
Fort Smith	28,811		1		16					
Little Rock	64,997		2		41		1		5	
North Little Rock	14,048	3			1					
California:										
Alameda	28,806	4	1		1		2			
Bakersfield	18,638	6	1		1		1			
Berkeley	55,886	12		1	3		4			
Eureka	12,923	5	1				9		7	1
Long Beach	55,583	19	4		12		2		4	2
Los Angeles	576,673	174	42	2	162		21		96	26
Oakland	216,361		6		12		8		3	2
Pasadena	45,354	8			45		1			
Richmond	16,843	3	1				1			
Sacramento	65,857	25			2		1			
San Bernardino	18,721	9			3					
San Diego	74,683	33	7		27		4			2
San Francisco	508,410	165	20	1	16		17		32	16
Santa Barbara	19,441	10								1
Santa Cruz	10,917	4								1
Stockton	40,296	10					2			2
Vallejo	21,107	7			1		5			
Colorado:										
Colorado Springs	30,105	20	1		4		1		5	6
Denver	256,369	82	19	1	32	1	12			10
Greeley	10,883	4					1			
Pueblo	42,908		5	1	16		1			
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport	143,538	28	3		2		15	3	4	2
Bristol	20,620	1			1		1		1	
Danbury (town)	22,325	11					1			
Derby	11,238	7					1			1
Fairfield (town)	11,475	1	1	1						
Greenwich (town)	22,123				8		2			
Hartford	138,036	34	8		8		5		4	3
Manchester (town)	18,370	2								
Meriden (city)	29,842		1				1			
Milford (town)	10,193	2					1			
New Haven	162,519	51	12	2			19		3	5
New London	25,688	4								
Norwalk	27,700	7								1
Norwich (town)	29,685	6	1							
Stonington (town)	10,236	1								
Watertown	91,410	12	1		5		3		1	
Delaware:										
Wilmington	110,168	30	4				5			2
District of Columbia:										
Washington	437,571	129	7	1	231	1	24		25	15
Florida:										
Miami	29,549	8			2		1			
Georgia:										
Atlanta	200,616	61	4	1	31		7			5
Brunswick	14,413	3								
La Grange	17,038				16					
Macon	52,995	21	2		1					5
Idaho:										
Boise	21,393	10	1		32					
Illinois:										
Alton	24,682	5	1		7			2		
Aurora	36,397	6	1		5		1			1
Bloomington	28,725	6					5		3	
Blue Island	11,424	2	4		1		1			
Centralia	12,491	2					1			
Chicago	2,701,703	625	179	12	384	4	123	7	189	47
Danville	33,750	5								1
Decatur	43,818	5			2		6			1
East St. Louis	66,740	17					2		1	2
Elgin	27,454	8			40				1	
Evanston	37,215	6	1		2					

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED APR. 9, 1921—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

Place.	Population Jan 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois—Continued.										
Freeport.	19,669	5			41		1			
Galesburg.	23,834	8			7		1			1
Jacksonville.	15,713	8			15		5			
Kankakee.	16,753	2	1		15					
La Salle.	13,050	2	2							
Mattoon.	13,532	3								
Oak Park.	39,830	8	3		44		5			
Pekin.	12,086	1					4			
Peoria.	76,121	21	3	1	1		15		2	
Rock Island.	35,177	3					1		1	
Springfield.	59,183	12			7		18			
Indiana:										
Bloomington.	11,595	7					1		2	2
Crawfordsville.	10,139	2					5			
East Chicago.	35,967	13								1
Elkhart.	24,277	6					5		1	1
Elwood.	10,790	9		1						
Evansville.	85,264	15	1				3			
Fort Wayne.	36,549	22	12	1	10		15			
Frankfort.	11,585	2								
Gary.	55,378		4		3		1			
Hammond.	36,004	13	4	1	2					
Huntington.	14,000		1		6		5			
Indianapolis.	314,194	91	7		9		44		15	7
Kokomo.	30,067	11					4			1
La Fayette.	22,486	5	2		1					
Logansport.	21,626	4	1	1	1					
Marion.	23,747	7	2				3			1
Mishawaka.	15,195	8			1		1			
Muncie.	36,624	12			1		3			1
Richmond.	26,765	5								
South Bend.	70,983	11							3	1
Terre Haute.	66,083	19			1		14			
Iowa:										
Burlington.	24,057	7	1		1				1	1
Clinton.	24,151		2		14					
Council Bluffs.	36,162	10	1				5			
Davenport.	56,727						7			
Des Moines.	126,468				3					
Dubuque.	39,141		2		2					
Iowa City.	11,267				3					
Keokuk.	14,423	2	1		13					
Marshalltown.	15,731				17		3	1		
Muscatine.	16,068	6	1		13		3			1
Sioux City.	71,227		1				2			
Kansas:										
Coffeyville.	13,452	4								
Fort Scott.	10,693	2			3					
Ft. Hutchinson.	23,298				7		3			
Kansas City.	101,177		7		16				5	
Lawrence.	12,456	1	1		1					1
Leavenworth.	16,912		1		5		1		1	
Parsons.	16,028	5								
Salina.	15,085	6								
Topeka.	50,022	11			6		7		7	1
Wichita.	72,128	19	3		117		5	1	1	1
Kentucky:										
Covington.	57,121	15	2				2		1	1
Lexington.	41,534	24								2
Louisville.	231,891	68	5		22		19		15	
Louisiana:										
Alexandria.	17,510	8							3	
Baton Rouge.	21,782	6	1		2		1			
Monroe.	12,675				7					
New Orleans.	387,219	132	4	1	7		6		32	11
Maine:										
Auburn.	16,985	3	1		1		1			
Bangor.	25,978						2		3	
Bath.	14,731	4			1					
Biddeford.	18,008	4	2	1	1		2			
Lewiston.	31,791	16	1		3					
Portland.	69,272	14	1	3	41		3			2
Sanford.	16,691	3	1							
Waterville.	13,351		1		6		4			

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED APR. 9, 1921--Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to cor- rection.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Maryland:										
Baltimore.....	733,826	223	26	2	48	1	21		39	26
Cumberland.....	29,837	4	4						2	
Massachusetts:										
Adams.....	12,967	0								
Amesbury.....	10,036	2	2							
Arlington.....	18,665	2			1		2		1	
Attleboro.....	19,731	6	1	1			1		1	
Belmont.....	10,749	1	1		2		3		1	
Beverly.....	22,561	1							1	
Boston.....	748,060	227	56	3	131		62	3	54	17
Brockton.....	66,138		1				3		3	1
Brookline.....	37,748	8	1				3			
Cambridge.....	109,694	21	3		51		12		10	4
Chicopee.....	36,214	5					3		1	
Clinton.....	12,979	2	1				1		1	
Danvers.....	11,108		4						1	
Dedham.....	10,792	2								
Everett.....	40,120	6	3		6		5		1	
Fall River.....	120,485	35	2	1	12		2		4	4
Gardner.....	16,971	5			26		1		1	
Greenfield.....	15,462	8					3			
Haverhill.....	53,884	12	2		2		3		3	1
Holyoke.....	60,203	10	1		2		1		6	2
Lawrence.....	94,270	14	3		2		9		2	2
Leominster.....	19,744	2	1		54		1		2	
Lowell.....	112,479	31	6		6		1		4	1
Lynn.....	99,148	34	10				4		1	
Malden.....	49,103	9	1		2		2		3	
Medford.....	39,038	12	5		1		1		1	2
Melrose.....	18,204	6	3		1		2			
Methuen.....	15,189	5	1				3		1	
New Bedford.....	121,217	37	2		1		9		6	2
Newburyport.....	15,618	6					1			
Newton.....	46,054	8					3			
North Adams.....	23,282	4			1		1			
Northampton.....	21,951	10			6		1		6	
Peabody.....	19,552	9								
Pittsfield.....	41,751	15	2		3		5	1	4	3
Plymouth.....	13,045	2								
Quincy.....	47,876	14	2		5				3	
Salem.....	42,529	12					1		1	2
Saugus.....	10,874	3			10				1	1
Somerville.....	93,091	17	5	1			4		2	5
Southbridge.....	14,245	2			31					
Springfield.....	129,563	26	3	1	10		1		7	3
Taunton.....	37,137	17	1		2		4		2	1
Wakefield.....	13,025	4							3	
Waltham.....	30,915	7	1				1			
Watertown.....	21,457	5			2					
Westfield.....	18,004	4			2					
Winthrop.....	15,455	5								
Woburn.....	16,574	6								
Worcester.....	179,754	68	2	1	72		18	1	6	3
Michigan:										
Alpena.....	11,101						1			
Ann Arbor.....	19,516	19					4	1	4	
Battle Creek.....	36,164		2				3			
Benton Harbor.....	12,233	0								
Detroit.....	903,739	227	94	5	32	4	85	7	66	13
Grand Rapids.....	137,634	30	3				4		3	
Hamtramck.....	48,615	7	2		18					
Highland Park.....	46,499	5	6		3		1		2	2
Ironwood.....	15,739	3			10		1	1		
Ishpeming.....	10,500	2								
Kalamazoo.....	48,858	11					17			
Marquette.....	12,718	6	1	1						
Muskegon.....	36,570	15	4				2			
Pontiac.....	34,273	6	1		1		6		1	
Port Huron.....	25,944	15	1	1					3	
Saginaw.....	61,903	13	2		1		5			
Sault Ste. Marie.....	12,096	2			3		5			

April 29, 1921.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED APR. 9, 1921—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to cor- rection.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Minnesota:										
Austin	10,118	5								1
Duluth	98,917	24		1	1		15	2	3	
Hibbing	15,089	2	1							
Mankato	12,469	5								
Minneapolis	380,582	97	15		2		48	1	23	11
Rochester	13,722	17			12				1	
St. Cloud	15,873	5			2			1		
St. Paul	234,595	51	18	2	4		37	1	10	3
Missouri:										
Cape Girardeau	10,252	1			1		1			
Independence	11,086	2								1
Joplin	29,855		1							
Kansas City	324,410	87	17		72		7		2	2
St. Joseph	77,939	37	2		12		1			1
St. Louis	772,897	162	66	5	20		70		39	8
Springfield	39,631	7								
Montana:										
Anaconda	11,668	5							1	1
Billings	15,100	5			7					
Butte	41,611	18								
Great Falls	24,121	6			13				1	1
Missoula	12,668	3	1		12		2			
Nebraska:										
Lincoln	54,934	19	1				7		2	
Omaha	191,601	72	3	1	25		6	1		7
Nevada:										
Reno	12,016	7	1							
New Hampshire:										
Berlin	16,104	2					1			
Concord	22,167	4	1		6		2			1
Dover	13,029	3			1					
Keene	11,210				1					
Manchester	78,384	23	5				2		3	1
Nashua	28,379	8			1		2			
Portsmouth	13,569						1			
New Jersey:										
Asbury Park	12,400	3			1					
Atlantic City	50,682	7	5		7		7		3	
Bayonne	76,754		2				14		2	
Bloomfield	22,019	2	2				2		2	
Clifton	26,470	9					2		1	
East Orange	50,710		2		5		5		2	
Elizabeth	95,682		8		30		9		5	1
Englewood	11,627	5			1		2		1	1
Garfield	19,381		2							
Hackensack	17,667	12			1		12		3	
Harrison	15,721				6		1		1	
Hoboken	68,166	21	5		4		12		3	
Irvington	25,480				1		4			
Jersey City	297,864	21			16		12		9	
Kearny	26,724	10			4		2		2	3
Montclair	28,810	6			4		5			
Morristown	12,548	4	1		1		4			
New Brunswick	32,779		3		1		2		1	
Newark	414,216	102	29	2	25	1	50		31	13
Orange	33,268	10	1		14				2	1
Passaic	63,824	22	2		6		4	2	4	2
Paterson	135,866		14		3		3			
Perth Amboy	41,707	14	3				1		2	
Phillipsburg	16,923	6								
Plainfield	27,700	6	3	1	1		7			
Rahway	11,042	5					2			
Summit	10,174	3	2				1			
Trenton	119,280	28	5		7	1	7	1	6	3
Union	20,651		1		2		3		2	
West Hoboken	40,068		3				3		3	
West New York	29,926	3	1							
West Orange	15,573	1	1		13				1	
New York:										
Albany	113,344		3		49		2		8	
Binghamton	66,800	16	3				8			
Buffalo	506,775	144	27	3	72	1	23	1	30	9
Cohoes	22,987		6							2

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED APR. 9, 1921—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

Place.	Popula- tion Jan. 1, 1920, subject to cor- rection.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
New York—Continued.										
Elmira.	45,305	16			8		1		8	
Geneva.	14,648	3			3				1	
Glen Falls.	16,638	7								
Hudson.	11,745	5	1		1		3			
Ithaca.	17,004	5								
Jamestown.	38,917	11	5		19		8		8	2
Lackawanna.	17,918	2	1				8			
Lockport.	21,308	9	2		23	1			1	
Middletown.	18,420		1				1			
Mount Vernon.	42,726	10	2		3		2		4	
Newburgh.	30,366	12	2				1		1	
New York.	5,621,151	1,439	343	27	222	3	428	19	1,240	1,112
Niagara Falls.	50,760	22	9	1	1		7		1	
North Tonawanda.	15,482	4	5		2					
Ogdensburg.	14,609	5								
Olean.	20,536	5					1			
Peekskill.	15,868	6	2				2		1	
Poughkeepsie.	35,003	11					2			
Rochester.	295,750	68	23	2	3	1	19	1	18	3
Rome.	26,341		1		11		3			
Saratoga Springs.	13,181	6			7					1
Schenectady.	88,723	28	2		13		3	1	3	3
Syracuse.	171,717	37	10		35		13		5	2
Troy.	72,013	23	1		36		1		3	3
Watervliet.	16,073	1								
White Plains.	21,631	5					1			
Yonkers.	100,226	36	5	1	9		5	1		3
North Carolina:										
Charlotte.	46,338	10			8				6	5
Durham.	21,719	6							2	
Greensboro.	19,861	4							1	
Rocky Mount.	12,742	2								
Salisbury.	13,884	1			1					
Wilmington.	33,372	11	1		41		1			1
Winston-Salem.	48,395	15	1		21	1	1		3	3
North Dakota:										
Fargo.	21,961	3	2				3	1		
Ohio:										
Akron.	208,435	39	8		2		5		1	
Barberton.	18,811				1					1
Bucyrus.	10,425	0								
Canton.	87,091	20	2	1	18		5	1	1	1
Chillicothe.	15,831	5								
Cincinnati.	401,247	113	22	1	24	1	16		28	15
Cleveland Heights.	15,236	10	1		2					
Columbus.	237,031	60	5	1	1		8		4	6
Dayton.	152,559	26	5		2				3	
East Cleveland.	27,292		1				3		1	
Findlay.	17,021	5								
Fremont.	12,468	3								
Hamilton.	39,675	13			1		7			2
Ironton.	14,007	6			1					
Kenmore.	12,683		1							
Lima.	41,306	5					2			
Lorain.	37,295				11					
Mansfield.	27,824	6								3
Marion.	27,891						1			
Middletown.	23,594	8			1		2		1	
Newark.	26,718	7	1				1			
New Philadelphia.	10,718		1				1			
Niles.	13,080	3			32		1		1	
Norwood.	24,966						2			
Piqua.	15,044	3							4	
Sandusky.	22,897	3			2				2	
Springfield.	60,840	15	1		11		19		1	
Steubenville.	28,508	10	1				1		2	
Toledo.	243,109	74	20	1	10		8		10	8
Youngstown.	132,358	35			39	1	3	1	6	3
Zanesville.	29,569	15	1							2

¹ Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

April 29, 1921.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED APR. 9, 1921—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to cor- rection.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Oklahoma:										
Oklahoma City	91,258	22	1		4		3			2
Tulsa	72,075	6			4					
Oregon:										
Portland	258,288	58	13		82		10		5	7
Pennsylvania:										
Allentown	73,502	8			20		11		8	
Altoona	60,331	2			27					
Ambridge	12,730	1			11					
Beaver Falls	12,802	1								
Berwick	12,181									
Bethlehem	50,358	2			6		6		8	
Braddock	20,879	5			1					
Bradford	15,525									
Butler	23,778	1			18					
Canonsburg	10,632									
Carbondale	18,640	1								
Carnegie	11,516	2								
Carrick	10,504									
Chambersburg	13,171	1			1					
Charleroi	11,516	1								
Coatesville	14,515	1								
Connellsville	13,804									
Dubois	13,681									
Dunmore	20,250	1								
Easton	33,813									
Erie	93,372	7			40		5		10	
Harrisburg	75,917	1			4					
Hazleton	32,277	1			3					
Johnstown	67,327	2			7					
Lancaster	53,150	5			2					
McKeesport	45,975	2			1					
Meadville	14,568									
Monessen	18,179				28		2			
Mount Carmel	17,469	1			7					
New Castle	44,938	3			1		1		4	
New Kensington	11,587									
Norristown	32,319	2								
Oil City	21,274	5			1		1			
Old Forge	12,237	1								
Philadelphia	1,823,158	496	79	6	56	2	150	4	67	43
Phoenixville	10,484				1					
Pittsburgh	588,193	22			118		40		27	
Pottstown	17,431	2								
Seranton	137,783	5			8		4		4	
Shamokin	21,204	2								
Sharon	21,747									
Steelton	13,428	1								
Swissvale	10,058									
Warren	11,256									
West Chester	11,777									
Wilkinsburg	21,403									
Williamsport	36,198	1								
York	47,512	4								
Rhode Island:										
Cranston	29,407	7								
Cumberland (town)	10,077									
Newport	30,255	3	6							
Pawtucket	64,248	13	3	1						
Providence	237,595	62	11							
South Carolina:										
Charleston	67,957	29								
Columbia	37,524	1			25				2	
Spartanburg	22,638	4	1		4					
South Dakota:										
Sioux Falls	25,176	7	1							
Tennessee:										
Chattanooga	57,895									
Knoxville	77,818									
Nashville	118,342	44	1		6		9		4	5

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED APR. 9, 1921—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CANADA.

Communicable Diseases—Province of Ontario—March, 1921.

The following table shows the number of cases of communicable diseases occurring in the Province of Ontario, Canada, during the month of March, 1921, as compared with the same month of the year 1920. The number of fatalities from these diseases is also shown. Population, estimated in 1920, 2,523,200.

Disease.	March, 1921.		March, 1920.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	9	5	1	1
Diphtheria.....	447	47	451	56
Measles.....	348	4	1,256	23
Pneumonia (with influenza).....	78	42	3,053	734
Pneumonia (primary).....			315	602
Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis).....		6		
Scarlet fever.....	436	16	560	29
Smallpox.....	526	3	446	7
Tuberculosis.....	181	134	213	173
Typhoid fever ¹	30	11	27	7
Whooping cough.....	237	19	136	31

¹ Typhoid fever, January, 1921: Cases, 43; deaths, 13. January, 1920: Cases, 42; deaths, 12. Omitted from table, Public Health Reports, Mar. 25, 1921, p. 629.

The occurrence of smallpox in the Province of Ontario during the month of March, 1921, was reported in 36 counties and 72 municipalities. The largest number of reported cases, viz., 168, occurred in Ottawa.

Venereal diseases were reported in the Province of Ontario during the month of March, 1921, as follows: Cases, chancroid 10 (March, 1920, 2); gonorrhea, 157 (March, 1920, 77); syphilis, 211 (March, 1920, 64).

CHILE.

Typhus Fever—Arica.

Under date of March 14, 1921, nine cases of typhus fever were reported to have occurred in Arica, Chile. The disease was stated to be confined entirely to laborers who arrived at Arica from Iquique, February 16, 1921, and were originally from stations in the arid region.

JAMAICA.**Infectious Disease (Alastrim or Kaffir Pox).**

During the week ended April 2, 1921, 467 new cases of alastrim or Kaffir pox were reported in the island of Jamaica.

Summary.—August—December, 1920: On August 20, 1920, an infectious disease resembling varioloid was reported present in the island of Jamaica, with 300 cases. During the week ended August 21, 1920, 500 cases of a disease variously designated as alastrim, cowpox, and Kaffir milk pox were reported. The total number of cases of this disease occurring from about the middle of August to December 25, 1920, was 5,772. For the period December 26, 1920, to January 1, 1921, 131 cases were reported.

January 1—March 26, 1921: Reports received through the central board of health for the island of Jamaica show the occurrence of 3,656 cases of alastrim or Kaffir pox in the island during the period January 1 to March 26, 1921. The largest number of cases reported for a single week during this period, viz., 397, was reported during the week ended January 22, 1921, and the lowest number of cases, viz., 121, during the week ended February 5, 1921.

JAPAN.**Cerebrospinal Meningitis—Yokohama.**

During the period February 21 to March 27, 1921, cerebrospinal meningitis was reported present at Yokohama, Japan, with a total of 8 cases, with 2 fatalities.

MEXICO.**Plague—Tampico.**

A case of plague was reported at Tampico, Mexico, April 9, 1921.

On April 18, 1921, two cases of plague were reported, making a total of nine cases reported from January 1 to that date.

ROUMANIA.**Smallpox—January—February, 1921—Typhus Fever—November 1920—February, 1921.**

Information in regard to prevalence of smallpox and typhus fever in Roumania was received under date of March 4, 1921, from the central health authorities of that country, as follows:

Smallpox.—In the Province of Bessarabia, in two districts with a combined population of 500,000, 202 cases were reported during the period January 1 to February 27, 1921.

Typhus fever.—In Bessarabia, November 30, 1920, 101 cases were reported, and from January 1 to February 27, 1921, 426 cases. In Bukowina Province, January 29, 1921, 103 cases were reported. In

April 29, 1921.

Transylvania, during the month of December, 1920, 81 cases were reported, and from January 1 to February 14, 1921, 41 cases. In the old Kingdom of Roumania, on December 31, 1920, 119 cases were reported.

RUSSIA.

Plague—Siberia—Vladivostok.

Plague was reported prevalent in pneumonic form April 22, 1921, at Vladivostok, Siberia, with a few fatalities occurring among Chinese.

SWEDEN.

Influenza—Goteborg.

During the two weeks ended March 26, 1921, 499 cases of influenza, with four fatalities, were reported at Goteborg, Sweden.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.

Reports Received During Week Ended Apr. 29, 1921.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India.....				Jan. 16-22, 1921: Deaths, 1,403.
Bombay.....	Feb. 20-26.....	1.....		
Calcutta.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 5.....	62.....	57.....	
Madras.....	Mar. 6-12.....	6.....	4.....	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 27....	6.....	3.....	Including area of 100 square kilometers.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 5....	1.....		

PLAQUE.

Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Feb. 1-28.....		3.....	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 12....	5.....	5.....	
Hwangtsien.....	Feb. 12.....			A few cases reported.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Feb. 16-28.....	40.....	12.....	
India:				
Bombay.....	Feb. 20-26.....	9.....	9.....	
Madras Presidency.....	Mar. 6-12.....	372.....	299.....	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 27....	6.....	2.....	
Mexico:				
Tampico.....	Apr. 9-18.....	3.....		Total from Jan. 1, 1921, to date, 9.
Peru:				
Trujillo-Salaverry.....	Mar. 14-27.....	4.....	1.....	
Russia:				
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	Apr. 22.....			Prevalent. A few fatalities among Chinese.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Feb. 13-19.....	1.....	1.....	

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received During Week Ended Apr. 29, 1921—Continued.
SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary.....	Apr. 3-9.....	4		
Nova Scotia—				
Sydney.....	Mar. 27-Apr. 9.....	3		
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Apr. 10-16.....	2		
London.....	Apr. 3-9.....	2		
Montreal.....	Apr. 10-16.....	1		
North Bay.....	Apr. 3-16.....	4		
Ottawa.....	do.....	66		
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Mar. 27-Apr. 2.....			Present.
Toronto.....	Apr. 3-16.....	4		
Saskatchewan—				
Regina.....	Apr. 8-14.....	1		
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	Mar. 21-27.....	1		
China:				
Amoy.....	Feb. 6-Mar. 5.....			Present. Feb. 20-26, deaths, 2.
Canton.....	Feb. 21-28.....			Present.
Chungking.....	Feb. 6-Mar. 5.....			Do.
Foochow.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 5.....			Do.
Hongkong.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 19.....	11	6	
Manchuria Province—				
Dairen.....	Feb. 14-Mar. 6.....	231	32	
Nanking.....	Feb. 20-Mar. 19.....	2	1	Do.
Tsingtau.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 13.....			
Colombia:				
Santa Marta.....	Mar. 27-Apr. 2.....			Do.
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Feb. 27-Apr. 2.....	2		
Nuevitas.....	Apr. 4-10.....	2		
Santiago.....	Mar. 20-30.....	23	3	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Feb. 16-28.....	11		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Mar. 5-11.....	1	1	
France:				
Rouen.....	Mar. 13-19.....	1	1	
Haiti:				
Cape Haitien.....	Mar. 20-Apr. 2.....	27	2	
India:				Jan. 16-22, 1921: Deaths, 522
Bombay.....	Feb. 20-26.....	30	13	
Calcutta.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 5.....	5	3	
Madras.....	Mar. 6-12.....	16	4	
Italy:				
Messina.....	Mar. 14-20.....	5	1	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Mar. 16-22.....	4		
Java:				
West Java—				
Batavia.....	Feb. 17-23.....	3		
Buitenzorg.....	do.....	3	2	
Krawang.....	do.....	3		
Lebak.....	do.....	3		
Pandeglang.....	do.....	7		
Jugoslavia:				
Zagreb.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 5.....	1		
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 3.....		1	
Mexico City.....	Mar. 13-19.....	31		
Monterey.....	Mar. 29-Apr. 4.....		4	
Salina Cruz.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1	1	
Newfoundland:				
Lewisporte.....	Apr. 2-8.....			Present.
Panama:				
Colon.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 5.....	4		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Mar. 13-26.....		2	
Romania:				
Bessarabia Province.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 27.....	202		
Bucharest.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Cernowitz.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5	1	
Galatz.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Jassy.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	7	1	

April 29, 1921.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Apr. 29, 1921—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Estonia.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	50	.....
Latvia—	Feb. 1-28.....	21	.....
Riga.....				
Siberia—	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....
Vladivostok.....				
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Feb. 13-19.....	1	.....
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Mar. 10-30.....	.....	7	
Valencia.....	Mar. 23-28.....	2	1	
Tunis:				
Tunis.....	Mar. 19-25.....	2	4	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Mar. 13-25.....	9	1	
Union of South Africa.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 12.....	.....	.....	Outbreaks in Cape Province, Orange Free State, Natal, and Transvaal.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Belgium:	Ghent.....	.....	.....	Five cases of typhus fever noted in Public Health Reports of Jan. 21, 1921, p. 105, and subsequent issues, stated in later reports to have been erroneously reported.
Chile:	Arica.....	Mar. 14.....	9	.....
	Concepcion.....	Feb. 20-26.....	5	.....
	Valparaiso.....	Feb. 20-Mar. 19.....	9	.....
Chosen (Korea):	Chemulpo.....	.....	
	Feb. 1-28.....	1	1	
Egypt:	Alexandria.....	Mar. 12-18.....	9	4
Jugoslavia:	Belgrade.....	Mar. 13-26.....	3	.....
Mexico:	Mexico City.....	Mar. 13-19.....	25	.....
Roumania:	Cities—			
	Bucharest.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	9	1
	Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	7	.....
	Constanza.....	Dec. 1-31.....	9	.....
Provinces—	Bessarabia.....	Jan 1-Feb. 27.....	426	.....
	Do.....			Nov. 30, 1920: Cases, 101.
	Bukowina.....	Dec. 1-31.....	81	.....
	Transylvania.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 14.....	41	.....
	Do.....			Jan. 29, 1921: Cases, 103. Including Banat.
Russia:	Estonia.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	314	.....
	Latvia—	Feb. 1-23.....	222	.....
	Riga.....			
	Siberia—	Dec. 1-31.....	11	6
	Vladivostok.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 12.....	.....	Outbreaks reported in Cape Province and Transvaal.
Union of South Africa.....				

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Apr. 22, 1921.
CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Canton.....	Nov. 1-30.....	7	6	Present.
Changsha.....	Nov. 29.....			Do.
Chungking.....	do.....			Aug. 1-Dec. 2, 1920: Cases, 24,017; deaths, 13,329.
Chosen (Korea).....				Sept. 26-Oct. 9, 1920: Deaths, 2,672. Oct. 31-Dec. 11, 1920: Deaths, 7,184. Jan. 2-15, 1921: Deaths, 1,678.
India.....				
Bombay.....	Dec. 5-11.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 12.....	3	2	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 25.....	321	283	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 26.....	480	381	
Madras.....	Dec. 12-18.....	77	44	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 5.....	201	110	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 25.....	9	8	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 5.....	22	20	
Indo-China.....				July 1-31, 1920: Cases, 156; deaths, 98. Including surrounding country.
Saigon.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 9.....	1	1	
Japan:				
Taiwan Island (Formosa).....	Nov. 11-Dec. 31.....	219	93	
Do.....	Jan. 1-20.....	2		
Java:				
West Java—				
Bandoeng.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 11.....	2	1	
Batavia.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 1.....	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 25.....	9		
Do.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 26.....	10		
Provinces—				
Cagayan.....	Oct. 3-Nov. 20.....	11	9	
Samar.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1	1	
Poland.....				Oct. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 26; deaths, 13. Mar. 15, 1921: Cases present, 86 among prisoners; 8 in civil population; 2 among military.
Eastern frontier—				Present.
Bialystok.....	Dec. 16.....			
Galicia.....	Nov. 1-30.....	19	11	Do.
Grodno.....	do.....			Do.
Olitz.....	do.....			Present in Russian prison camp
Posen.....	do.....			Mar. 1, 1921: Cases, 31.
Stralkowo.....	do.....			
Strelno.....	do.....	1	1	In district.
Warsaw.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2		Nov. 1-30, 1920: Cases, 7; deaths, 2.
Do.....	Dec. 16.....	5		
Russia:				
Lithuania.....				Feb. 10, 1921: Cases reported, 35; mortality, 30 per cent.
Latvia—				
Riga.....	Jan. 22.....			Present.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Oct. 9-Nov. 7.....	7	1	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 22.....	3		

PLAQUE.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	3	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3	1	Jan. 1-31, 1921: 3 plague rodents found.
Argentina:				
Rosario.....				
Azores:				
St. Michaels.....				Total, Oct. 1-Dec. 10, 1920: Cases, 119; deaths, 49. In vicinity of Ponta Delgada.
Brazil:				
Ponta Delgada.....	Feb. 5-11.....	1		
Bahia.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 18.....	6	4	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 12.....	14	4	
Ceara.....	Oct. 17-Feb. 5.....		16	
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 5.....	1	3	
Porto Alegre.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 11.....		2	
Do.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 19.....		7	

April 29, 1921.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Apr. 22, 1921—Continued.
PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
British East Africa.....				Outbreak Nov. 8, 1920; Cases reported, 1,067.
Kenya Colony—				Present.
Kisumu.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 25.....			Do.
Do.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 12.....			Do.
Mombassa.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 25.....	2	2	Do.
Do.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 15.....			Do.
Nairobi.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 25.....	16	11	Pneumonic, present.
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 5.....	19	15	Entire protectorate.
Uganda.....	Oct. 21-Dec. 25.....	111	103	Do.
Do.....	July 1-Nov. 5.....	259	63	Do.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 18.....	18	60	
Do.....	Jan. 16-Mar. 5.....	102	87	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 5.....	6	2	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2.....	2		
China:				
Chihli Province.....				Mar. 11, 1921: Present on Tientsin & Pukow R. R., 70 miles east of Tientsin. Pneumonic. Reappearance of plague reported Apr. 12, 1921.
Peking.....	Jan. 25.....		1	Chinese quarter.
Fan Yuan.....	Mar. 3.....		50	In Northern Shantung Province.
Hongkong.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 18.....	6	6	
Do.....	Jan. 9-15.....	1	1	
Kwantung Province.....	Dec. 29.....			Reported present in Tapu district. Mar. 7, 1921: Recurrence.
Manchuria Province—				
Changchun.....	Feb. 18.....	15		
Harbin.....	Feb. 2-Mar. 26.....		148	West of Harbin, Feb. 7, 1921, 400 fatal cases reported. Feb. 14, 1921, fatal cases, 1,200. To Mar. 14, 1921: 4,000 fatal cases.
Manchuria station.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 10.....		283	Pneumonic. Fatal cases reported daily, about 40. Apr. 13, improving; east of Harbin, more serious.
Mukden.....	Feb. 20-26.....			Prevalent. Pneumonic.
Tsitsihar.....	Feb. 2-Mar. 10.....			Present.
Shanghai.....				Two plague rats found, Dec. 20 and Dec. 31, 1920.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 31.....	111	36	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 15.....	135	47	
Egypt:				Jan. 1-Dec. 30, 1920: Cases, 462; deaths, 269. Jan. 1-Mar. 10, 1921: Cases, 33; deaths, 19.
Cities—				
Alexandria.....	Jan. 17-Mar. 6.....	2	1	
Port Said.....	Oct. 22-28.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 22.....	1	1	
Suez.....	Nov. 18-27.....	10	3	
Do.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 3.....	12	10	
Province—				Pneumonic, 6 cases; septicemic, 1 case.
Assiout.....	Nov. 21.....	3	2	
Girgeh.....	Mar. 7.....	3		
Minieh.....	Feb. 14-Mar. 3.....	5	1	
France:				
Marseille.....	June-Aug. 31.....	58	20	
Paris.....	June-Oct. 15.....	50	11	In suburbs, June-Nov. 2, 1920: Cases, 38; deaths, 19.
Do.....				Jan. 1-13, 1921: Cases, 3; deaths 1. (Suspect.)
Great Britain:				
Dublin.....				1 case reported Dec. 15, 1920; date of occurrence, Oct. 18, 1920.
Liverpool.....				Plague-infected rat found, period Nov. 28-Dec. 11, 1920.
Greece:				
Kavala.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 7.....	2		
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 25.....	6	6	Oct. 24-Dec. 25, 1920: Cases, 21,376; deaths, 14,874. Jan. 2-
Do.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 19.....	29	20	Feb. 23, 1921: Cases, 36,852; deaths, 28,747.
Calcutta.....	Nov. 14-20.....	46	44	
Do.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 12.....	1	1	
Karachi.....	Dec. 25-31.....	2	2	
Madras.....	Dec. 5-25.....	7	4	
Do.....	Jan. 9-29.....	3	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Apr. 22, 1921—Continued.
PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Madras Presidency.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 25...	4,349	2,991	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 5...	9,373	6,704	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 25...	30	28	
Do.....	Dec. 25-Feb. 19...	92	84	
Indo-China.....				July 1-31, 1920: Cases, 98; deaths, 74. Including surrounding country.
Saigon.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 9....	2	2	
Java:				
West Java—				
Batavia.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 1....	3	3	
Do.....	Jan. 13-26....	1	2	
Jugoslavia:				
Cattaro.....	Feb. 23....	3		Among French troops.
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Mar. 9....			Present.
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Oct. 1-31.....	25	7	
Mexico:				
Carbonera.....	Dec. 5-20....	3	1	State of San Luis Potosi. Dec., 1920—Feb. 12, 1921: Cases, 24.
Do.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 8....	3		State of San Luis Potosi.
Cerritos.....	Dec. 5-20....	7	8	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 5....	5		
Tampico.....	Mar. 23-30....	4	2	
Vera Cruz.....				Mar. 21-Apr. 10, 1921: Four plague-infected rodents found. Mar. 14, 1921: Rodent plague present.
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	Feb. 4....	1	1	
Peru:				
Departments—				
Callao-Lima.....	Feb. 1-15....	2		July-December, 1920: Cases, 292;
Callao.....	do.....	1		deaths, 136. Jan.-Feb. 28, 1921:
Libertad.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 13....	29	7	Cases, 141; deaths, 71.
Trujillo-Salaverry.....	Feb. 1-15....	14	4	July-December, 1920: Cases, 23;
Lima.....	do.....	21	10	deaths, 10. Jan. 1-31, 1921: Cases, 3; deaths, 2.
Porto Rico:				
San Juan.....	Feb. 18-25....	7	2	Feb. 17-Mar. 3, plague rats found, 19.
Portuguese West Africa:				
Angola—				
Loanda.....				Mar. 18-Apr. 8, 1921: Rat plague present.
Russia:				
Batum.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 3....	38		Epidemic outbreak.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 6....	1	1	
Tunis:				
Ben Gardane.....				June-July, 1920: Cases, 6. No- vember-December, 1920: Cases, 10, in surrounding territory.
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 21-27....	1	2	Jan. 13, 1921: Ten cases notified in vicinity. (Corrected report received Mar. 30, 1921.)
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State—				
Hoopstad district.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 18....	3	1	1 European, 2 natives. On Vry- heid Farm. (Public Health Reports, June 25, 1920, p. 1560.)
Do.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5....	1	1	In European; on farm.
Kroonstad district.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 26....	4	3	On farms. Plague-infected wild rodents found.
On vessel:				
S. S. Kronprincessan Victoria.....	Jan. 15....			At Stockholm, Sweden. Rat plague found. Vessel left Buenos Aires, Argentina, Nov. 17, 1920. Stopped at Goteborg and Malmö, Sweden. Left Malmö Jan. 11, 1921. Rats found dead Jan. 13, 1921, at Stockholm.

April 29, 1921.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Apr. 22, 1921—Continued.
SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5.....	.....
Austria.....				
Azores:				
Ponta Delgada.....	Dec. 18-24.....	7.....	.....
Bolivia:				
La Paz.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	19.....	7.....	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 25.....	6.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 5-15.....	4.....	.....
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 19.....	102.....	2.....	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 30.....	36.....	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 25.....	108.....	24.....	
Do.....	Dec. 25-Feb. 5.....	21.....	6.....	
Sao Paulo.....	Dec. 13-19.....	.....	1.....	
British East Africa:				
Kenya Colony— Mombasa.....	Jan. 23-29.....	1.....	.....
Uganda.....				
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	Nov. 7-13.....	2.....	.....
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary.....	Dec. 12-18.....	2.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 19.....	15.....	.....
British Columbia—				
Fernie.....	Feb. 6-12.....	2.....	.....
Vancouver.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 19.....	21.....	.....
Victoria.....	Jan. 30-Mar. 5.....	5.....	.....
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Jan. 16-Mar. 19.....	17.....	.....
New Brunswick—				
Bonaventure and Gaspe Counties.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 3.....	16.....	.....
Campbelton.....	Jan. 9-15.....	.....	
Gloucester County.....	Jan. 23-29.....	1.....	.....
Madawaska County.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 19.....	2.....	.....
Northumberland County.....	Mar. 6-12.....	1.....	.....
Restigouche County.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 6-19.....	2.....	.....
St. Stephen.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 5.....	1.....	.....
York County.....	do.....	6.....	.....
Nova Scotia—				
Sydney.....	Feb. 13-Mar. 26.....	15.....	.....
Yarmouth.....	Jan. 9-Mar. 25.....	8.....	.....
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Dec. 18-31.....	9.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 9.....	71.....	.....
Kingston.....	Dec. 25-Mar. 23.....	11.....	.....
London.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 2.....	33.....	.....
Montreal.....	do.....	13.....	.....
Niagara Falls.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1.....	.....
North Bay.....	Dec. 12-25.....	4.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 2.....	29.....	.....
Ottawa.....	Dec. 12-25.....	75.....	1.....	
Do.....	Dec. 25-Apr. 2.....	652.....	2.....	
Peterborough.....	do.....	3.....	.....
Prescott.....	Apr. 3-9.....	1.....	.....
Sarnia.....	Feb. 20-Mar. 5.....	2.....	.....
Sainte Marie.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 12.....	48.....	.....
Toronto.....	Dec. 12-25.....	7.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 25-Apr. 2.....	67.....	.....
Quebec—				
Quebec.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 19.....	2.....	.....
Saskatchewan—				
Moose Jaw.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 2.....	43.....	.....
Regina.....	Dec. 12-25.....	11.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 2.....	54.....	.....
Saskatoon.....	Dec. 16-22.....	20.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 9-Mar. 26.....	28.....	.....

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Apr. 22, 1921—Continued.
SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	18	7	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 19.....	5	2	
Chile:				Epidemic with high mortality.
Iquique.....	Feb. 13-19.....	2		
Coquimbo.....				
China:				
Amoy.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 25.....	7		
Do.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 5.....	5		
Antung.....	Dec. 20-25.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 6.....	3	3	
Canton.....	Dec. 1-31.....			Present.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....			Do.
Chungking.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 25.....			Do.
Do.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 5.....			Do.
Foochow.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 25.....			Do.
Do.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 12.....			Do.
Hankow.....	Jan. 2-22.....	2	1	
Manchuria Province—				
Dairen.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 20.....	12	3	
Do.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 13.....	144	23	
Mukden.....	Dec. 12-18.....			
Do.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 26.....			Present.
Nanking.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 18.....			Present.
Do.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 13.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	Feb. 7-13.....	1		Do.
Tientsin.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 4.....	2		
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 5.....	9		
Tsianfan.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 12.....	20		In camp for famine refugees.
Tsingtau.....	Jan. 3-Feb. 13.....	3	1	
Chosen (Korea):				Statistics of Shantung Christian Hospital.
Chemulpo.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Fusan.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4	1	
Gensan.....	Dec. 1-31.....	15	12	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	24	8	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Jan. 16-Mar. 12.....			Present.
Santa Marta.....	Dec. 5-25.....			Do.
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 19.....			Do.
Cuba:				
Antilla.....	Dec. 7-27.....	10		For port of Preston.
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 2.....	87		Do.
Camaguey Province.....				Reported seriously prevalent during January, 1921. Mar. 17, 1921: 386 cases reported.
Cienfuegos.....	Mar. 13-19.....	1		1 from Jatibonico, Cuba; 1 from Jamaica.
Habana.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 16.....	11		Vicinity of Nuevitas. Dec. 6-12, 1920: 1 case.
Lugareno.....	Mar. 7-13.....	2		
Matanzas.....	Jan. 2-29.....	6		
Nuevitas.....	Dec. 6-19.....	2		
Do.....	Jan. 3-Apr. 3.....	37		
Oriente Province.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 10.....	26		Mar. 17, 1921: 394 cases reported.
Santiago.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 20.....	266		"Alastrim" reported present; cases estimated, about 1,000.
Do.....				July 11-Aug. 11, 1920: Cases, 141; deaths, 29.
Czechoslovakia.....	Dec. 5-18.....	2		
Danzig.....				
Dominican Republic.....				
Santo Domingo.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 19.....	13	1	Nov. 15-Dec. 25, 1920: Cases, 9; occurring in 4 localities.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 31.....	33	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 15.....	32		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 17-31.....	3	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 4.....	9	1	
Cairo.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 9.....	3		
Do.....	Jan. 8-14.....	1		
Port Said.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 31.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 8-14.....	1		

April 29, 1921.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Apr. 22, 1921—Continued.
SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
France:				
Paris.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	7	1	
Rouen.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 31.....	7	2	
Do.....	Feb. 12-Mar. 12.....	3		
St. Etienne.....	Dec. 3-15.....	2	1	
Do.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 12.....	3		
Germany.....				Aug. 29-Nov. 6, 1920: Cases, 40.
Great Britain:				
Glasgow.....	Dec. 25.....	11	2	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 19.....	23	8	
Live pool.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	1		
London.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1		
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 26.....	39	14	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Feb. 5.....	21	48	
Haiti:				
Cape Haitien.....	Feb. 13-Mar. 12.....	23		
Port au Prince.....	Sept. 22-Dec. 2.....	486	2	
				In surrounding country: Cases, 21; deaths, 2. Sept. 22, 1920-Jan. 8, 1921: Cases, 2,262; deaths, 61. In 8 interior towns, 20 cases. In one locality, 18 cases. In country districts, vicinity of Port au Prince, cases numerous. From date of outbreak to Feb. 11, 1921: Cases, 2,874; deaths, 221.
Honduras:				
Ceiba.....	Feb. 13-Mar. 5.....	4		
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 25.....	11	3	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 19.....	119	31	
Calcutta.....	Dec. 5-11.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 19.....	12	7	
Karachi.....	Jan. 16-Mar. 5.....	29	2	
Madras.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 18.....	7	5	
Do.....	Dec. 25-Mar. 5.....	40	7	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	5	1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 19.....	9	1	
Indo-China.....				
Italy:				
Catania.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 5.....	1		
Do.....	Feb. 14-Mar. 12.....	11		
Genoa.....	Feb. 7-13.....	3		
Messina (city and Province).....	Jan. 3-Mar. 13.....	41	8	
Palermo.....	Oct. 30-Dec. 27.....	410	121	
Do.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 8.....	238	35	
Java:				
West Java.....				
Bandoeng.....	Nov. 19-25.....	1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 3-9.....	1	1	
Batavia.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 25.....	14	5	
Do.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 16.....	4	2	
Buitenzorg.....	Feb. 10-16.....	9		
Garoet.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 16.....	1		
Indramayoe.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 29.....	1		
Krawang.....	do.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 2.....	26	7	
Lebak.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 16.....	27	10	
Pandeglang.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 16.....	8	2	
Jugoslavia.....	July 25-Aug. 28.....	128	42	
Belgrade.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 5.....	1		
Zagreb.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 19.....	3	1	
Luxembourg.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 1.....	1		
Madagascar:				
Tananaive.....	Jan. 17-23.....		2	
Madeira:				
Funchal.....	Dec. 5-18.....		2	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 19.....		9	
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	2		
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	2	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	Dec. 6-26.....	11	3	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 13.....		15	
Ciudad Juarez.....	Mar. 21-27.....		1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Apr. 22, 1921—Continued.
SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico—Continued.				
Guadalajara.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Mexico City.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 25.....	17		Including municipalities in the Federal district.
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 12.....	96		Do.
Salina Cruz.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	4		
San Luis Potosi.....	Feb. 6-12.....		1	
Tecate.....	Jan. 17.....	3		
Torreón.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	6	3	
Newfoundland:				
Bonne Bay.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 1.....	1		
Grand Falls.....	Mar. 12-18.....	1		
St. John's.....	Jan. 22-26.....	1		
Norway:				
Stavanger.....	Jan. 23-29.....	3		
Panama:				
Colon.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 29.....	104		
Poland:				
Warsaw.....	Sept. 1-30.....	3		Sept.-Oct., 1920: Cases, 175; deaths, 37.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 18.....		5	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 12.....		15	
Portuguese East Africa:				
Chai-Chai.....	Jan. 9-29.....			Present.
Chinde.....	Jan. 2-8.....			Do.
Gaza district.....	Dec. 18-23.....			Do.
Inhambane district.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 8.....			Do.
Lourenco Marques.....	Oet. 24-Dec. 11.....	10		Reported present in interior of Chai-Chai district.
Quelimane.....	do.....	3		
Romania:				
Kisseneff.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 18.....	18		District.
Russia:				
Estonia Province:				
Reval.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	28		
Latvia—				
Riga.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	17		
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	2	1	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 29.....	13		
Do.....	Jan. 13-Mar. 9.....	23		
Corunna.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1		
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		Year ended Dec. 31, 1920: Deaths, 9.
Do.....	Feb. 6-13.....	1		
Malaga.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	77		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	32		
Tarragona.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 19.....	2		
Valencia.....	Dec. 5-25.....	3		
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 12.....	19	1	
Syria:				
Aleppo.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 4.....			Dec. 12-21, 1920: Present.
Do.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 5.....			Present.
Tunis:				
Tunis.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 28.....	10	18	
Do.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 18.....	49	39	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 11.....	4		
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 5.....	18		Fresh outbreaks, States of Natal, Orange Free State, and Transvaal.
Union of South Africa.....	Apr. 12.....			Outbreaks.
Cape Province.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5.....			Feb. 13-19, 1921: Present in rural areas.
Natal.....				Outbreak.
Durban district.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5.....			Outbreaks, Feb. 13-19, 1921: Present in rural area.
Orange Free State.....	do.....			Jan. 23-Feb. 5, 1921: Outbreak in one district.
Transvaal.....				From Portuguese East Africa.
Johannesburg.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1		
Do.....	Feb. 13-19.....	2		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Dec. 1-31.....	6	2	

April 29, 1921.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Apr. 22, 1921—Continued.
SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
On vessels:				
S. S. Alfonso XIII.....	Dec. 27.....	1		At Habana, Cuba, from ports in northern Spain.
S. S. Cadiz.....	Jan. 5.....	1		At Habana, Cuba, from Mediterranean ports
U. S. S. Mississippi.....	Feb. 18-20.....	22		In Canal Zone.
S. S. Ohioan.....	Jan. 4.....	1		At San Pedro, Calif., from New York, via Balboa, Canal Zone.
S. S. Ventura.....	Jan. 18.....	1		At Sydney, Australia, from San Francisco, Calif., via Honolulu, and Pago Pago, Samoa.
S. S. —————.....	Mar. 27-Apr. 2.....	2	1	At quarantine, St. John, New Brunswick. From Europe.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	6	1	
Belgium:				
Ghent.....	Dec. 12-18.....	5		
Bolivia:				
La Paz.....	Dec. 1-31.....	13	9	
Brazil:				
Ceara.....	Oct. 17-Dec. 26.....		3	
Do.....	Jan. 2-29.....		5	
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 12.....	8		
Chile:				
Concepcion.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 27.....		23	
Do.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 20.....		9	
Coquimbo.....	Dec. 1-7.....		1	
Valparaiso.....	Oct. 23-Nov. 27.....		13	
Do.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 19.....		5	
China:				
Manchuria (Province)—				
Harbin.....	Nov. 22-28.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1		
Manchuria Station.....	Nov. 22-28.....	2		
Do.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1		
Chosen (Korea):				
Seoul.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Mar. 13-19.....		1	
Czechoslovakia:				
Prague.....	Feb. 1-21.....	2		
Danzig.....	Dec. 20.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 5.....	3	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 31.....	13	6	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 4.....	14	6	
Cairo.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 28.....	41	32	
Do.....	Jan. 1-28.....	18	15	
Germany.....				
Great Britain:				
Belfast.....	Dec. 5-25.....	13		
Do.....	Jan. 9-Mar. 19.....	8	1	
Dublin.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 18.....	4	3	
Do.....	Jan. 9-Mar. 5.....	11	2	
Greece:				
Drama.....	Nov. 22-28.....	1		
Do.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 6.....	1		
Kavalla.....	do.....	2		
Patras.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5.....		1	
Saloniki.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 26.....	34	9	
Do.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 13.....	498	15	
Serres.....	Nov. 8-11.....	1		

Sept. 12-Dec. 25, 1920: Cases, 239, including 11 in a camp. Dec. 26, 1920-Jan. 8, 1921: Cases, 7.

Among refugees from Russia. Present among Caucasian refugees in vicinity. At other localities, Feb. 28-Mar. 13, 1921: Cases, 27; deaths, 2.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Apr. 22, 1921—Continued.
TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Guatemala.....				
Guatemala City.....	Mar. 1-12.....		1	Feb. 1-Mar. 12, 1921: Present in highland departments.
Hungary.....				Aug. 3-Dec. 5, 1920: Cases, 38.
Budapest.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 5.....	2		
Italy.....				
Naples.....	Feb. 23.....	2		
Trieste.....	Feb. 14.....	30		Among emigrants intending to come to United States.
Japan.....				
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 26.....	10	1	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 13.....	33	6	
Jugoslavia.....	July 25-Aug. 28.....	27	5	Feb. 7-13, 1920: Cases, 84; deaths, 2. Dec. 12-25, 1920: Cases, 112. 114 remaining cases.
Belgrade.....	Jan. 9-22.....	2		51 remaining cases.
Medjimurje Province.....	Jan. 2-8.....	73		
Do.....	Feb. 14-19.....	12		
Zagreb.....	Dec. 12-25.....	27		
Do.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 21.....	41	6	City and country.
Malta.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Mesopotamia.....				
Bagdad.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	1	
Mexico.....				
Guadalajara.....	Dec. 1-31.....	11		Including municipalities in the Federal district.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	6	3	Do.
Mexico City.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 25.....	67		Present.
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 12.....	145		Dec. 26-Mar. 26, 1921: Present.
San Luis Potosi.....	Dec. 5-31.....			
Do.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 2.....		4	
Netherlands.....				
Rotterdam.....	Jan. 23-29.....	1		
Poland.....				
District—				
Galicia.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1,192	286	Sept.-Oct., 1920: Cases, 2,815; deaths, 371. Nov. 1-30, 1920: Cases, 3,059; deaths, 350. Dec. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 4,644; deaths, 550. Jan. 1-31, 1921: Cases, 5,208; deaths, 507. Year 1920: Cases, 161,816.
Kielce.....	do.....	279	15	
Lodz.....	do.....	83	6	
Lublin.....	do.....	403	20	
Posen.....	do.....	17		
Silesia.....	do.....	6		
Warsaw.....	do.....	191	15	
Warsaw city.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 16.....	96	8	
District—				
Bialystok.....	Jan. 1-31.....	321	33	
Galicia.....	do.....	3,427	457	
Kielce.....	do.....	426	42	
Lodz.....	do.....	200	11	
Lublin.....	do.....	383	18	
Posen.....	do.....	13		
Silesia.....	do.....	1		
Warsaw.....	do.....	340	16	
Warsaw city.....	do.....	197	17	
Portugal.....				
Oporto.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	1		
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 28.....	5	2	
Russia.....				
Province—				
Estonia.....				Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1920: Cases, 455.
Latvia—				
Riga.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	185		
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	172		
Lithuania.....				
Ruthenia.....			*	Feb. 19, 1921: Cases, 175; mortality, 5 to 6 per cent.
Ukraine.....				Feb. 19, 1921: Occurrence of about 5 fatal cases daily. Mar. 5, 1921, 20 fatal cases previously unreported.
Siberia—				Feb. 19, 1921: Occurrence of about 5 fatal cases daily.
Vladivostok.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	6	
Turkey.....				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	25	1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 12.....	45		

April 29, 1921.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Apr. 22, 1921—Continued.****TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province:				
Cape Town.....	Dec. 20-25.....	16	5	
East London.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 12.....	5	3	
Port Elizabeth.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	1		
Natal.....	Feb. 13-19.....			Outbreak.
Orange Free State.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5.....			Outbreaks.
Transvaal—				
Johannesburg.....	do.....	1		District.
On vessels:				
S. S. Presidente Wilson.....	Feb. 1-6.....	15		At New York. From Trieste, Italy, Jan. 15; Naples, Jan. 18; and Algiers, Jan. 22, 1921.
S. S. San Giusto.....	Feb. 10-Mar. 3.....	22		At New York. From Trieste, Jan. 23, and Naples, Jan. 26, 1921.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 14-21.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Orizaba.....	Dec. 5-18.....	2	1	
Papantla.....	do.....	8	2	
Do.....	Jan. 9-15.....		1	
Tampico.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1	1	
Tuxpan.....	Dec. 5-18.....	9	4	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	5	1	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 5-26.....	8	3	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 20.....	6	1	
Zamora.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1	1	Also called Guterrez, State of Vera Cruz.
Peru:				
Department—				
Lambayeque.....	Feb. 1-28.....	18	6	
Chiclayo.....	do.....	7	2	
Eten.....	Jan. 1-31.....	18	17	
Ferrenafe.....	Feb. 1-28.....	41	19	
Do.....	Jan. 1-30.....	2	1	
Lambayeque.....	Feb. 1-28.....	4		
Do.....	Feb. 16-28.....	2		
Monsefui.....				
On vessel:				
S. S. Savoia.....	Jan. 11-15.....	4		At Habana, Cuba, from Vera Cruz, Mexico. Vessel arrived Habana, Jan. 10, 1920, with three cases sickness on board. Two cases confirmed. Two cases developed later on board; confirmed Jan. 15. Savoia left Vera Cruz Jan. 6, 1921.

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